The New-York Times.

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THE UNEMPLOYED.

More Rallying in the Park and at Tompkins-square.

Mayor Wood denounced a Humbug----He Summons 100 Policemen to his Protection.

MEETINGS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Why they can do Nothing—Their Advice.

The Police Commissioners on the Threats of the Hungry.

CHANCES FOR WORK ON THE CENTRAL PARK.

The United States Troops will Defend Government Property.

BREAD BY WEIGHT.

The great topics of remark yesterday in all quarters, were the unemployed, their threats, their prospects, their rights and wrongs,—what the City would or could do for them, and what of good o evil they are likely to do for the City before Winter is over. Perhaps the first thing that really opened the eyes of people generally to the serious state of affairs was the call of Mayor Wood upon the Police Commissioners for the protection of some of the policemen, whose aid ever since the new police *regime* was inaugurated, he has steadily refused to accept. These were rumors—idle rumors. Everybody presumed them to be—that to-day the banks would be attacked unless relief were given the unemployed at once. Nothing gave so much importance to this rumor as the fact, below stated, that the Assistant Treasurer had telegraphed to Washington and obtained the promise of troops from Governor's Island to protect Government property in the City if necessary.

MEETINGS OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

The workmen out of employment assembled pretty numerously in Tompkins'-square yesterday morning.. They are divided into two parties, one supporting the old Committee appointed by them to represent their wants, headed by McGUIRE, NOLL and others, the others supporting the new Committee appointed for the same purpose on Saturday and repudiating the Committee first appointed, claiming that they are actuated by selfish motives and only want political notoriety. These last are led by D. GORDON, PETER DONNELLY and the others who formed the deputation which visited the Mayor on Saturday. At about 9 o'clock yesteraay morning GORDON and DONNELLY addressed the crowd, urging them to stand by each other until they obtained the relief which was promised them by the Mayor. The following document was read, and the resolutions contained in it were carried with loud acclamation:

WE WANT WORK OR BREAD.

Clothe the Naked and Feed the Hungry.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 9, 1857.

Resolved, That we, as a Committee that was appointed on Saturday from the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and other Wards of the City, in behalf of the workingmen out of employ, stick to one another until we are relieved.

Resolved, That each and every member have his name, and the Ward that he is from, put down together.

Resolved, That the following paragraph be read before the meeting, that was received from the Mayor and Common Council.

D. GORDON, H. ROSCOE,
A. DESSOW, W. BURKE,
R. DONNELLEY, R. DUNN.

The following letter from Councilman WAUGH was then read:

THE CENTRAL PARK AND THE WORKING MEN.

Incendiary articles having appeared in several papers of this City, seriously reflecting upon the Mayor and Common Council in relation to employing men upon the Park and the appropriation of certain moneys therefor, in plain words charging the Common Council with corruption, it is highly necessary that the "public, the tax payer," and the laborer himself should be made acquainted with the causes for nonaction on the part of the "Council Board" at their last meeting. Information having been obtained by members of the Board that a number of men having been employed on the Park are yet without their pay, and that a habit exists, after paying the laborer and receipt given, that return of the money is requested, and certain sums deducted, and that not over one hundred laborers have been employed at any one time for the last year, (notwithstanding newspaper and "employes'" reports;) that more than one-half of the wall layers and "laborers" employed were from Westchester county and Staten Island: that competent men have stated that all work so far having been done could have been accomplished for the sum of $10,000. Then, I ask, where is the $50,00 appropriated a few weeks ago? We have been told that men having bills due of even $11 have been refused payment, and told to get it if they can. Now, a few questions of inquiry: Have the Commissioner made their estimate for the next five months, amounting to $25,000? If so, what use do they intend making of $250,000? Do they want it for Mississippi and Milwaukee, or for election purposes? Have there been at any one time 700 men employed? Have they deducted a portion of their wages? Have they (the laborers) all been paid? Did they hire most of the men from Westchester? Did they get up the excitement and send crowds down the City Hall, and endeavor to force the Common Council to give them $250,000, and after a few weeks' work send the poor laborer adrift, and then ask for more, after spending $20,000 or $30,000? "Consistency is a jewel." NO, citizens and taxpayers, the Common Council are ready to employ 2,000 men to-morrow on the Park; they are ready to vote the say $50,000 or $100,000 at a time; they will be responsible that the men be paid in cash, but they do object to give this $250,000 in a lump and no return made for it. Let the Commissioners set the men to work on Monday; let them employ men within the bounds of the twenty-two wards, and not Westchester County; let them pay the men and no deduction; compel them to make a return of every name and residence to the Common Council of their employes; give this satisfaction to the tax-payer and all will be well.

Should there be anything here stated not correct, the Commissioners, or either of them, are particularly invited to appear before the Committee on Lands and Places of the Council Board on Monday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock, and answer such questions as shall be put to them. J. L. WAUGH,
Ch'n Com. on Lands and Places Board of Council'n.

Messrs. McGUIRE and NOLL also spoke to the people; those opposed to them manifested considerable disapprobation while they were speaking. The burden of their talk was quiet, abstinence from violence (as well as food) and patience until work was obtained. All who really wanted work were invited to sign a paper to that effect. Most of those present refused to sign. "What work have *they* got to give us?" said GORDON; "the Common Council haven't done anything yet." After all the leaders had had their say, the informal meeting was broken up. Many of the workmen, however, still hang around in Tompkins-square, which by common consent appears to be their rendezvous.

About noon the unemployed in the City Hall Park became much more excited than they had been during the morning. They congregated in front of the City Hall, where many of them expressed the opinion that the Mayor had been humbugging them, and that he could give them work immediately, and pay them from the Treasury, if he were so inclined, Some of the most violent talked of entering the Hall, forcing the Mayor out, and making him give them work immediately. While these remarks were passing, the numbers in front and on the City Hall steps were increasing. Marshal STEVENS, seeing and hearing of what was going on, came out, and told them it was not in the power of the Mayor to give them employment without the consent of the Common Council, and that they had better maintain order until the Common Council could act.

At this time a Brooklyn engine company, with their engines stopped in front and having stretched their hose began playing upon the City Hall. This had the effect to disperse the crowd into little knots abou the Park. Meanwhile, Mayor WOOD had sent a requisition for a Police force. Fifty men were sent immediately, and subsequently a much larger force. They were stationed throughout the Hall, but their services were not required.

The Committee on Lands and Places met at 2 o'clock, and the Bread Committee at 3 o'clock. From each of these the unemployed had great hopes. Their leaders crowded into the Committee-rooms, while the rest lay around on the grass smoking their short pipes, or sat on the chains, looking not over anxious as to the results. The meetings of both Boards of the Common Council, at 5 o'clock, served to attract them to these positions until nightfall, when they scattered to their homes unsatisfied.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Board met at 2½ o'clock.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

THE DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

Gen. NYE presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It has become a matter of history and public notoriety that large and tumultuous assemblages of people are marching through our streets and congregating in public places; and

Whereas, At these several gatherings, wild and inflammatory speeches are made, calculated to incite the minds of the ignorant but poor laborers to acts of an unlawful character; and

Whereas, There is good reason to suppose that these gatherings, this excitement and processions are gotten up, not by the honest laborer asking for work or bread, but by designing persons who do not labor for bread; and

Whereas, This Department is not blind to the fact that under the cry for bread by persons not hungered, cities have been sacked and Governments overthrown, and fully aware how easy it is to raise a cry and excite the prejudice of the poor against the rich, and knowing when so excited they forget the almost unbounded hospitality, and the heavy and constant drafts that are made upon the wealth of the rich for the support of the indigent and poor; and

Whereas, The humanity of our laws stands out in bold contrast with the laws of the countries from which these persons who are now making the outcry have emigrated, forgeting, as they seem to, that property here is made to bear the burthens of the destitute; and

Whereas, Threats of intimidation are not calculated under our form of government to redress wrongs or appease hunger, but are well calculated to work a deep and irretrievable injury upon all classes of society by intimidating the business men of the City who deal in the great staples of food and likewise prevent the country dealers in produce from sending it to a destination where it is threatened with confiscation by an ungovernable mob, adding thereby to the now high price of food, the element of scarcity and increased difficulty in obtaining it; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Police in and for the Metropolitan Police District deeply sympathize with all the sufferings of all classes of the City, and pledge themselves to do all in their power to alleviate want, yet they firmly and kindly admonish all persons, native citizens or foreign born, to desist from further attempts to excite or keep alive the present excitement in our City with regard to labor or supplies of food.

Resolved, That the people and property-holders of this City may rest with entire confidence in the disposition and ability of this department to meet with promptness and efficiency any attempt by any body of persons to appropriate the property of one class of our fellow-citizens to that of another without rendering a full and fair equivalent therefor.

Mayor WOOD asked the Chairman to read that portion of the preamble reflecting upon adopted citizens again.

Gen. NYE said there was none that reflected upon adopted citizens. He read the preamble again, and he had not meant to reflect upon the adopted citizens.

Mayor WOOD said there was a reflection there.

Gen. NYE asked if his Honor would point it out.

Mayor WOOD replied that Gen. NYE in his preamble, after speaking of the inflammatory speeches which were made, inciting the poor to unlawful acts of violence, spoke of the countries "from which these persons have emigrated," so that the inference was that our adopted citizens were the persons referred to. He should not vote for the resolutions in that shape.

Gen. NYE supported his preamble. He meant to exhibit the contrast between our institutions and those of the countries from which most of these people had emigrated, and to show them that threats would not accomplish anything here. He himself had heard men who spoke in foreign languages, and whom his eyes and ears assured him were foreigners, make threats on the steps of the City Hall.

Mayor WOOD said there were threats made by designing men, sent there for the purpose.

General NYE said the Mayor knew more about that than he did.

Mayor WOOD—They are not Democrats.

General NYE—I haven't said anything about Democrats.

Mr. BOWEN suggested that the word "Europe" be inserted instead of "The countries from which these persons, &c., have emigrated."

Mayor WOOD said he had already given orders, as Mayor, to the Superintendent and Deputy-Superintendent concerning the preservation of the public peace in view of the present excitement.

General NYE did not intend to infringe any of the rights of the Mayor; the Commissioners had enough to do to attend to their own duties. He would not consent to the amendments of Mr. BOWEN, which made nonsense of the preamble.

A motion made by Mr. CHOLWELL to refer the matter to a Committee of Three was lost. Mr. BOWEN, in voting in the negative, said he did so in the hope that General NYE would vote for the amendment.

General NYE would not do so.

Mayor WOOD said there was a gross calumny in the preamble.

General NYE denied it. He held it as much the duty of the Police Commissioners to prevent bloodseed and riot as to quell an insurrection after it did break out. An ounce of prevention was worth a great many blows struck.

Mayor WOOD was not to be a party to any such wholesale assertions against adopted citizens as was contained in those resolutions.

Mr. STRANAHAN was sorry the Mayor was so tenderfooted.

General NYE defended his resolutions and preamble from the aspersions which had been cast upon them. In them he had pointed out the difference between the Republican institutions of this country and the institutions of monarchical Governments. They were rather apologetical in behalf of these people who paraded the streets, laying the blame of their behavior upon the institutions of the countries from which they came, instead of upon themselves. He respected the rights of these people—desired to say nothing against them. He thanked God that he never belonged to a Know-Nothing Lodge. He thought all men equally entitled to the protection of our laws. He thought as much of the foreigners as the Mayor did, though he didn't, perhaps, stand in as much need of them. [Laughter, in which the Mayor did not join.] The object of the resolutions was to show the foreigners that our laws compelled us to take care of them if they behaved themselves, and to see to it that they did behave themselves.

Mr. BOWEN pressed his amendment, which was finally adopted, General NYE and Mr. STRANAHAN voting against it.

The resolutions were then adopted unanimously.

OTHER BUSINESS.

Mr. STRANAHAN offered the resignation of patrolman Brian Meehan, of the Fourth District. It was accepted.

Mr. CHOLWELL asked if anything had been done about the charges against Connolly, in the First Ward.

Gen. NYE answered that the charges had been made against him.

The name of Mr. Collins, of the Ninth Ward, was presented by Gen. NYE, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of patrolman Meehan. The subject was postponed.

Mr. BOWEN moved that the Board adjourn till to-morrow (this) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Gen. NYE inquired why to-morrow was named. Did they want to meet then?

Mayor WOOD said it might be necessary for them to meet then.

The motion was carried.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the chair. Several petitions, *pro* and *con.*, on the matter of the New-Haven and the Harlem Railroad Companies using steam below Forty-second-street, were presented and referred. The bills of those who fitted up the polls for the last elections were referred to the Comptroller, with power.

PAYING LABORERS.

The following was presented by Alderman JACKSON:

Resolved, That he be, and is hereby authorized and instructed to draw his warrant in favor of paying the laborers employed on the public roads, who have not received compensation therefor, with the proof being furnished that such work has been performed, in accordance with the bills furnished therefor. Laid over, under the rule.

WORK—THE NEW RESERVOIR.

The following was offered by Alderman BANTER, and adopted:

Whereas, It is believed that at least 2,000 persons might be employed in the construction of the new Reservoir, and as the whole matter is now being litigated in the Courts, as to the award of the contract made by the Croton Aqueduct Department; and

Whereas, These suits are now pending in the matter; therefore

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation report to this Board the condition of the suits now pending in the said matter, and whether there is any prospect of an early termination thereof, in order that the money assessed may be immediately applied to the construction of the proposed new Reservoir.

The following was offered by Alderman TUCKER, and adopted:

Whereas, In consequence of the stringency of the times, thousands of the laboring classes are being thrown out of employment, thereby causing much suffering and destitution, at a season of the year when there is no prospect of any change for the better for some months to come, but must continue to grow worse, and

Whereas, The signs of the times indicate a state of suffering and destitution far beyond anything of the kind that has taken place in the annals of this City since its foundation—a state of things that should admonish the Government, as well as the citizens generally, to be wise in time and adopt some measures whereby the same may be alleviated, and therefore be it

Resolved, That it be referred to a Special Committee to confer with the Governors of the Almshouse, the Philanthropic Associations and the citizens generally, as to the best measures to be adopted in relation to the subject, and report the result to this Board at an early day.

The Chair announced as such Committee Alder men TUCKER, BANTA and HARRIS.

Alderman VALENTINE offered several whereases, and the following resolution on the same subject:

Resolved, That the Governors of the Almshouse Department be requested to take into consideration the expediency of quickly augmenting an efficient corps of outside visitors for the suffering poor, so that prompt relief may be afforded in all cases where it may be needed. Adopted.

A report was received, concurring with the Councilmen, permitting the contractor to erect a retaining wall in Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-Fourth and Fifty-ninth streets, at an expense not to exceed twenty cents per cubic foot. The action of the Committee was on a communication from Mr. TURNER, the former Deputy Street Commissioner.

Alderman TUCKER, BLUNT and BANTA opposed it, and claimed that six cents per cubic foot was a fair price. The thickness of the wall was not mentioned in the report. The expense, according to the report, would be, as estimated by Alderman TUCKER, $21,000. He would do it for $8,000, and make money at that. It was laid over indefinitely.

The following report was then read:

WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED—COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the Communication from his Honor, the Mayor, transmitting a petition from the workingmen of this City now unemployed, as well as the communication from his Honor, the MAYOR, transmitted to the Common Council Oct. 22, 1857, recommending an issue of Stock to purchase food, and, also, in regard to the immediate commencement of our public works in order to afford employment for them, respectfully

REPORT:

That being deeply impressed with the importance of the subject, and the necessity of action, so far as is consistent with their obligations to all other classes of the community, in devising means to alleviate, in part, the distress and suffering which now exists and is likely to continue among our laboring population during this and the coming season, they have given it that attention its importance seemed to demand.

The petition of the unemployed working men asks the Common Council to put in operation the following public works, for the purpose of giving them employment, viz.: The "Central Park," "New Reservoir, Regulating and Sewering Streets, &c. Your Committee, in answer to the prayer of the petitioners, would state, for their information, as well as of our citizens generally, that the Board of Aldermen have passed an ordinance, appropriating $250,000 for the Central Park Improvement, which now only awaits the action of the Board of Councilmen, and the approval of the Mayor, to meet, in part, the demand for labor by the unemployed. It will, no doubt, be made available and applied to the purpose intended during the present week.

As to the commencement of the "New Reservoir," neither your Committee, nor the Common Council, can do anything to forward the work, as the whole matter is now in litigation, growing out of the award of contract, made by the Croton Aqueduct Department. It is to be hoped that the suit now pending, in reference to the award of the contract for its construction, will soon be terminated, and the money immediately applied to the purpose for which it was intended.

Many other public works, such as regulating and grading streets and avenues, repairing wharves and piers, and repairing public buildings, have passed the Common Council, and received the approval of the Mayor, which, owing to the unwarrantable interference of the State Executive in the appointment of the head of the Street Department, have been suspended for the last six months. These are matters which the Common Council cannot control, as this important branch of the City Government is now under restraint, and will be likely to continue so until the Judiciary is freed from the baneful blight of partsanship, and officers of the people's choice supersede the appointees of the Executive at Albany.

Your Committee desire to have it distinctly understood that while deeply sympathizing with this portion of the people in their distress, and being anxious to afford them every relief in their power, yet it will be remembered that the Common Council in making appropriations for the carrying on of the Public Works are in a measure restricted, and are compelled to frame their ordinances in conformity with the requirements of the Charter and the laws of the State. Thus in reference to building sewers, regulating and grading streets, &c., &c., an application by a majority of the owners of property on the line of the proposed improvement must be made before the Common Council can order the work to be done, and as the law points out a direct mode for constructing such works the Common Council cannot deviate from its plain provisions.

Your Committee, however, being desirous of affording work for as many persons as possible, think that the Common Council, in addition to the work already proposed and reported to be done in grading Hamilton-square, the improvement of the Central Park and such other public works as they may from time to time order, should cause to be done immediately the working of the Second-avenue from Forty-second-street to Eighty-sixth-street, and its entire length, if deemed advisable as a country road, by macadamizing it. We have no avenue east of the Bloomingdale-road, fit for the travel of private vehicles between the upper and lower parts of the City, and also several of our streets traversing the upper part of the City, from the North to the East River, now almost impassable, might be worked in a similar manner. In former years, when the necessity was not so great, appropriations were invariably made for macadamizing the principal avenues and streets in the upper part of the City, thereby providing work for large numbers of poor people; but for several years past this practice has been discontinued, and that of dispensing public charity by the Almshouse Department substituted.

If this suggestion is met with favor by the Common Council, your Committee would recommend that the Comptroller be directed, in making up the annual tax levy for the year 1858, to insert therein the amount of $50,000 to be expended for the above-mentioned purposes, your Committee deeming it a much more judicious mode of appropriating the public funds than by the purchase and gratuitous distribution of fuel, food and other necessaries of life, especially as this public charity is dispensed to those who are willing and anxious to work whenever an opportunity for so doing is afforded them.

Your Committee does not agree with the suggestions contained in the communication of his Honor the Mayor relative to the proposed issue of Stock to purchase large quantities of food to be sold at cost price to laborers on the public works, as any such indirect mode of benefiting the poor would be fraught with evils which would more than counterbalance the good thus intended to be conferred.

The congregation of large numbers of persons in our parks and public highways, as demonstrated by those who assembled in one of the public squares and tore down and carried away the fences under the pretext of supplying themselves with fuel, and the more recent assemblages in the Park, are not calculated to enlist the sympathies of our tax-payers nor your Committee, but tend only to bring odium upon themselves, and creating the impression among our citizens that the leaders in such assemblages are not actuated by the desire to benefit those whom they address, but rather to acquire for themselves a questionable notoriety. Your Committee cannot dismiss this subject without expressing their unqualified condemnation of all such proceedings, and hope, for the benefit of those people, that in future such meetings will be discontinued, and hereafter to let their wants be known, and their wishes communicated to the city authorities in a manner partaking less of the style of the disaffected population of European cities.

Your Committee cannot permit the present opportunity to pass without giving their views in reference to what is called the *present crisis*, and in endeavoring to show by what they deem conclusive argument that the revulsions in trade, the depressions of all descriptions of labor, the apparent scarcity of money and the various other causes which have conspired to bring about the present distress and suffering, which is said to exist among the laboring and certain other classes of our citizens, is but temporary, and that in a short time, from the nature of existing circumstances, the country will assume its wonted prosperity, and trade, commerce and manufacturers again resume their allotted spheres of usefulness, and confidence again take the place of the universal distrust now pervading all classes of our community. A comparison of the present revulsion with that which paralyzed the country in the year 1837, will be amply sufficient, your Committee believe, to satisfy the most skeptical, that the present is only a temporary embarrassment. At that time the *whole* country was *impoverished*. From Maine to Texas, which latter was not then ours, we were dependent upon Europe for the very grain we used to support life—and we could only pay for it in specie and cotton—the first of which articles was immeasurably scarcer than now, as was also the second, for the reason that the absolute production of silver and gold amounted then, and for 180 years previous, to only $57,000,000 per annum, through the whole world, while during the past eleven years it has amounted to $130,000,000 per annum, of which we have had more in proportion than any other nation. So much for the specie, except this, that England and Russia, prior to 11 years since, *owned*, in respect to the United States specie as ten to one—now we are nearly even with them. Our cotton was even scarcer than specie, for the United States Bank had undertaken to control the whole of our cotton crop, both that in hand and that coming forward, and from the foreign advances made to that institution, and others concerned with it, we found ourselves with a vast portion of that article of payment in the hands of foreign owners. For three years previous we had had short crops, and when the crisis overtook us, in the midst of what was called the "great land fever," the *price of labor fell at once to its lowest margin*, while the prices of all the necessaries of life *were maintained at a high point, and even rose above it.*

The great laboring and artisan classes were reduced almost to beggary. That this was not consequent upon the "great land fever" speculation, is plain enough when it is known that lands in Maine four years afterwards were sold and *bought profitably* at prices above the highest point of speculation prices during the "land fever," and the same is certainly known of property in this City. The South, at that time, was perfectly bankrupt.

Look at the contrast. To-day the foreign debt of the United States is absolutely less than then. The South is not only out of debt, but absolutely rich. She owns her own cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco, and adds nothing to the burden of indebtedness. The North is in debt, but the immense surplus of her productions from harvests hitherto entirely unknown, are amply sufficient to meet it all, and yet the prices rule lower than at any period for four years.

Then again, the vast majority of our indebtedness is of such a character as really to amount to little. It is railroad loans, and these once confined to the railroads themselves, in the hands of their creditors, nearly all of our debt is "wiped out." The suspension of all our banks is a most fortunate circumstance, and it is to be hoped they will not resume, until they are beyond the necessity of another suspension. The Bank currency will thus be equalized throughout the northern States, and exchange will be as abundant within 60 days, between the East and West, and rule at as low prices, as in any prosperous year.

Another erroneous idea is that luxurious living, extravagant dressing, splendid turn-outs and fine houses, are the causes of distress to a nation. No more erroneous impression could exist. Every extravagance that the man of $100,000 or $1,000,000 indulges in adds to the means, the support, the wealth of ten or a hundred, who had little or nothing else but their labor, their intellect, or their taste. If a man of a million spends principal and interest in ten years, and finds himself beggared at the end of that time, he has actually made a hundred, who have catered to his extravagance, employers or employed, so much richer by the division of his wealth. He may be ruined, but the nation is better off and richer, for a hundred minds and hands, with $10,000 apiece, are far more productive than one with the whole.

The great truth apparent in all this crisis is, that it is simply what is called a "panic." It is universal distrust—every man doubts his neighbor's means, and has his doubts returned. The moment confidence returns, men will look into each other's faces and feel ashamed that they allowed this panic to disturb the public mind to the extent it has.

The distress is merely temporary and urgent because so many have been suddenly thrown out of employment; but ample provision can be made for the deserving at all times, and the public may rest assured that the Common Council will take such measures as may be deemed needful in the premises; but the unemployed must forbear until such provision can be made, and remember that the peace and good order of society must be maintained throughout the "crisis."

The following resolutions are, therefore, respectfully recommended for your adoption:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient at this time to adopt the suggestions contained in the message of his Honor the Mayor, transmitted to the Common Council on the 22d of October last, relative to a proposed issue of stock to procure large supplies of food, to be furnished at cost prices to the laborers employed on the public works.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to expedite as much as possible the contemplated grading of Hamilton Square, and that upon the passage of the Central-park Improvement appropriation he take immediate steps to realize the money contemplated to be raised by the passage of the ordinance.

Resolved, That, in making up the annual Tax levy for the year 1858, the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to insert therein, in addition to the annual appropriation for roads, the sum of $50,000, to be expended in macadamizing the Second-avenue from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth-street, and such other streets and avenues as the Common Council may from time to time direct.

THOMAS McSPEDON, PETER FULLMER, HENRY R. HOFFMIRE, } Committee on Finance.

On motion of Alderman WILSON the report was accepted, the resolutions adopted, and 2,000 copies ordered to be printed.

The Board voted to concur with the Councilmen to appoint a Special Committee in relation to a site for a Post-Office.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met on Monday evening, the President J. N. PHILLIPS, Esq., in the chair.

The Honorable the Mayor entered, and took a seat beside the President.

REPORT ON THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The Report of the Special Committee on the Mayor's Message was called up and read.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The Special Committee appointed to consider and report upon the expediency of the Common Council adopting measures whereby the public works might be advanced and unemployed labor be made available in the coming season, as well as granting aid to the working classes in supporting themselves and their families pending the present financial difficulties, as suggested in the communication from his Honor the Mayor, of the 26th ult., and in the application of the workingmen for employment, respectfully report:—

That much consideration and reflection have been given to this subject so highly important at the present time. It is with difficulty that a speedy solution can be had and a course of action entered upon that will render forthwith the essential aid called for in the message of the Mayor and the petition of the unemployed workingmen.

While your Committee cordially agree with His Honor in respect to the necessity of relieving the poor, and particularly the working classes—a movement dictated alike by policy and humanity—they are obliged to state their confirmed opinion that your honorable body had not the power to provide the relief necessary, in the direct manner pointed out by His Honor. The Common Council has not the right to enforce the improvement of Central Park, the repairing of the streets and docks, nor the constructing of wharves and slips. All executive power in these matters is vested in certain commissions and departments, and the full extent to which the Council can legally go is to recommend and urge upon the said different commissions, &c., to whom are intrusted the construction, repairing, &c., of any public works and the cleaning, guttering and sewering of the streets, the especial necessity now existing of employing, to the fullest extent possible, those of our working people now out of employment; and that this be done your Committee would earnestly recommend.

The great influx of immigrants during the present year has served to increase the number of unemployed hands in our midst, as the larger portion of those arriving have remained in the city instead of seeking homes in our less populous districts, and your Committee are of opinion that a great proportion of the destitution, as well as the inability to procure work, now existing and complained of, may be attributed to this fact, rather than to the existing monetary difficulties, to wit: that there is a greater supply of workmen than any ordinary demand would call for.

His Honor suggests the possibility that violence may be resorted to by the laboring classes in case they be not speedily relieved or furnished with work, but your Committee have only to hope that all fears upon this point may prove groundless, and perceive no means within the power of the Council to avert any such unhappy result, while they doubt not that in the case of the occurrence of which the proper authorities will be prepared to act in the premises with promptness and decision.

The Common Council, as has been already stated, being but a legislative body, has but little, if any, compulsory power over the departments of our government; it enacts laws and ordinances directing certain work to be done, but cannot interfere with executive duty; if the departments neglect to act, or are restrained by judicial procedures, as in the case of the construction of the new reservoir—a work of great necessity to the inhabitants of this City, and which, if under contract, would give at once employment to large numbers.

Again, two or three commissions created by the last Legislature, are composed of State officers, who are entirely beyond the control of the Common Council, except so far as regards appropriations, such as the Central Park and the new City Hall commissions.

Your Committee would further state that a Special Committee has already been unanimously appointed by the Board to confer with a like committee to be appointed by the Board of Aldermen, to take into consideration the expediency of immediate action by the Common Council upon the erection of a Post-Office. The undersigned, therefore, do not deem it within their province to report thereon, as doubtless the said committee will promptly discharge the duties trusted to them so soon as the Board of Aldermen shall appoint their committee, which it is hoped will be done forthwith.

Your Committee would now beg leave to allude to the subject of street cleaning, as one of the most essential requirements of the City, and which would give employment to a very large number of laborers. The Board of Councilmen have adopted, by three-fourths vote, at a certain rate per annum, which they have deemed advantageous, and which would guarantee to the City cleanliness. The contract is now before the Board of Aldermen for action, which your Committee hope will be had at an early day.

The subject of regulating Hamilton-square is well worthy the immediate attention of the Common Council as an improvement that will be a two-fold benefit to the City. This matter has passed the Board of Aldermen, and awaits the action of the Council, and simply requires a concurrence. This measure if made effective, would give employment to large numbers of the poor. Your Committee accordingly urge upon the Board the passage of the bill at the earliest moment.

The business of the Street Department is unfortunately paralyzed. At least one-half of the executive duties of the City Government are vested in this department. It has "cognizance of opening, altering, regulating, grading, flagging, curbing, guttering and lighting streets, roads, places and avenues, of building, repairing and lighting wharves and piers, the construction and repairing of public roads, the care of public buildings and places, and the filling up of sunken lots." This work, indeed, is done under ordinances of the Common Council, but legislation in the premises at this time would result in but little benefit either to the City or the working classes.

Again, the Common Council can do but little through the Croton Aqueduct Department, which has charge of the structures and property connected with the aqueduct, and these are either complete, or do not admit of Winter work, the construction of all sewers being prohibited after the first day of December in each year. The commencement of the new reservoir, as previously alluded to, is prevented by litigation, and the Common Council can but direct by ordinance, through this Department, the paving, repaving, and repairing of streets.

Thus your Committee has reviewed the powers of the Common Council to advance the public works and give employment to the laboring classes thereby, and by this review it will be seen that but little can be effected, especially by this Board, except what may be accomplished by urgent recommendation.

Your Committee present the following recapitulation:

The regulation of the Central Park and the construction of the new City Hall are in the entire charge of powerful State Commissions, beyond the control of the Common Council.

The new Reservoir is before the courts for adjudication as to whom the contract shall be awarded.

The subject of the construction of a Post-Office is in the hands of a Special Committee of active members of this Board, who are unable to act until the Board of Aldermen appoint a like Committee.

The contract for street-cleaning has passed the Council, and awaits the action of the Board of Aldermen.

The matter of regulating Hamilton-square demands the immediate attention of the Board.

The Street Department is paralyzed, and the little that can be done through the Croton Aqueduct Department the Common Council will doubtless order.

In concluding their report upon the message of his Honor, your Committee would beg leave to state their full assurance of the readiness of your honorable body to assume any and all responsibility justly entailing upon it in consequence of its acts, trusting in the purity of the motives inspiring it.

In accordance with the foregoing report, the following resolutions are submitted for adoption:

1. *Resolved*, That the Central Park Commission is hereby requested to employ, forthwith, from fifteen hundred to two thousand of the workingmen of this City in the regulating and improving of the Central Park, and that they likewise be requested to return the names and residences of those employed to the Common Council.

2. *Resolved*, That the Common Council will make provision for the payment of any such number of men employed by the aforesaid Commission on Central Park.

3. *Resolved*, That this Board will immediately concur in the adoption of the resolutions pertaining to the regulating Hamilton-square.

4. *Resolved*, That the Croton Aqueduct Department is hereby requested to commence and proceed immediately with all work now under their charge and which has been ordered by the Common Council, and to report what further contracts can be made which will be beneficial to the City and give employment to the laboring classes; and that the said department use their best endeavors to have the paving of Maiden-lane and Cortlandt-street proceeded with, in accordance with the ordinance already passed by the Common Council, without delay, as the same would furnish work for a considerable number of men; and, also that no efforts of the said Department be spared to have the construction of the new reservoir commenced at an early day.

Resolved, That the Governors of the Almshouse be and they are hereby recommended to purchase and store flour, corn meal and other provisions, in anticipation of extreme destitution among the laboring population, as suggested in the message of his Honor the Mayor.

Councilman BOOLE moved the reception of the Report and the adoption of the resolution.

Councilman FRANKLIN claimed that the suggestion of the Mayor did not go far enough. His Honor's proposal was well enough as far as it went, but it would be better to make an appropriation, employ the unemployed, and pay them for their labor. It would be well to build the City Hall.

Councilman MCCAHILL asked why the Board could not concur at once with the action of the Board of Aldermen.

A member called the speaker to order. That was not the question now.

Councilman BOOLE remarked that the Committee had pointed out the deficiencies in the plan of the Mayor, and had suggested what might be done in furnishing employment for the laboring-men.

At the request of a member of the Board a portion of the report was again read.

Councilman BRADY thought the report very good as far as it went. But the frost would be in the ground before action was taken, and how then were laboring-men to be set to work? He understood the subject well. How was the difficulty to be got over with the Street Commissioners? Two months or more must elapse before anything could be done, if even these resolutions were passed. If a difficulty still existed, why not take immediate measures to remove it? It was the duty of the Committee to do something further. Who could go on and grade the streets as things stood now? It was true the Croton Board might do something, but it would be little. Before the contracts were before the Board, the frost would prevent anything from being done in Hamilton-square. If some of the objectionable ordinances were repealed, he would vote for these resolutions; but he did not want to vote in bad faith, so as to blind and deceive the laborers.

Councilman BOOLE said that the contractors had told him they could employ eighty men if they were only allowed to proceed. Certain parties connected with the Board were opposed to the Democratic party. That was the secret. It was said "it was the Common Council! it was the Mayor!" That was all humbug.

Councilman BRADY thought the matter was too serious for "buncombe." Why not pass resolutions to compel the department to proceed with the paving? But what then? How were the poor to be employed in grading the streets? Why not go on, grade the streets and get over the difficulty? He believed the gentleman of the Thirtieth was honest in his opinion that these men ought to have work.

Councilman OTTARSON said that the Democratic majority had not passed the appropriation. The Commissioners had no money—the appropriation stuck, and for what? let the majority answer.

Councilman BOOLE said he was in favor of passing that appropriation. It was a quibble, as false as hell to speak of the Commissioners as paralyzed. They were perfectly able to proceed if they would, even though the appropriation had not been made.

Councilman MCCAHILL said the money had been paid out. He had documentary proofs in his pocket. The Comptroller's receipts showed that $41,942—

Councilman WAUGH rose to order.

The President decided the point as well taken.

Councilman JONES said he was thankful that he lived in a land where the oppressor need not be feared. The present time was that of one of the greatest financial revolutions ever known. Some were saying "We want bread." He would say to them—"We will give you work in less than a month. But do not appear before the Common Council too often, to challenge them, to intimidate them, to compel them to give away provisions or work. Appeal quietly to the authorities to give you work. The executives of the law were only agents of the people—they had no power to give away bread. The people had made the law, and it was not for the Common Council to go behind it." "But this," said he "we can do. We can employ you on a new Post-Office, and on various other public works, and in a few days the Board would do their duty nobly." He concluded by begging the people to remain calm a little longer.

On vote, the reception of the report was passed unanimously.

It was then moved that the rule be suspended, so as to allow of concurrence with the Board of Aldermen that evening.

Councilman WARNER objected.

Councilman MCCAHILL was eager that no time should be lost.

Councilman BOOLE explained that his chief reason for moving the suspension was that there was present a very "heavy lobby" of interested parties.

Councilman WARNER was astonished at such doctrine. Was the Board to be thus coerced?

Councilman MCCAHILL rose to order. None were present but peaceable citizens.

On vote, 12 voted in the affirmative and 3 in the negative.

The report of the Committee on Lands and Places, in reference to the appropriation of $256,000 to improvements in the Central Park, (adopted in the Board of Aldermen the same night,) was then read.

Councilman WARNER called for information. He was opposed to granting the whole appropriation. The business of the Commission was done in a secret manner. He, as one of the Councilmen, had attended at one of the meetings of the Commission, but could neither obtain an entrance nor any information. He moved to amend by substituting $50,000 for $250,000.

The motion was seconded.

Councilman MCCAHILL was in favor of the entire appropriation. He was well pleased to find that every one engaged as a laborer in that Park had been paid. No fewer than 697 had been employed.

Councilman WARNER—For how long?

Councilman MCCAHILL replied that they were employed as long as the money lasted. [A laugh.] Let the people be employed, and at a fair and liberal rate—say 12 shillings per day. The money liberally expended would all come back again.

Councilman WAUGH asked if any reply had been forwarded to the communications from that Board.

The President replied in the negative.

Councilman MCCAHILL immediately rose and said that he had the proof in his pocket that the very man who had the other night vilified and abused the Commission had made application for employment under that Commission as paymaster of the laborers, (alluding to Councilman WAUGH.) [A laugh.]

Councilman WAUGH took his seat.

Councilman WARNER could detect no impropriety in that application.

[The proof in question was furnished to our reporter previous to the meeting by Councilman MCCAHILL, and is worded as follows:]

"*To the Hon. the Commissioners of the Central Park:*

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned would most respectfully petition your honorable body to be appointed paymaster of the hands to be employed on the improvement of the Central Park. Very respectfully,

AUGUST 12, 1857. JAMES L. WAUGH."

Councilman JONES said they had no power over the Commission; they might throw back their resolutions. The men might go to work without the appropriation, but let the Board pass the appropriation at once, and thus throw the whole *onus* upon the Commission. He had confidence in the

THE STARVING.

I hear the starving men!
I, who have chanted all my years
Their griefs and wrongs, their hopes and fears;
Whose lowly voice and pen,
Through weary days and sleepless nights,
Were consecrated to their rights—
I hear their plaint again!

I list their stormy cries—
Their slow and desperate daily tread—
Their muttered watchword—"Death or Bread!"
I see their hungry eyes!
And well I know that, whence they come,
Their wives and babes, in misery dumb,
Out drive them with low sighs.

Thus, then, I plead their cause!
They march not forth to wrong or spoil;
They claim but sufferance for their toil,
Ere wolfish Famine gnaws!
They will not lift marauding hand,
Nor threat the night with flaming brand,
Nor brave our sacred laws.

But, come they will to light!—
To Heaven's light!—from squalid pens,
From dwellings worse than beastly dens,
From hunger, cold and blight!
Each sunken eye—each pallid cheek—
Shall thus with voice of thunder speak—
O Christians! is this right?

I charge you! hear their cry!
Ye, who unto your Father said—
"*Give us this day our daily bread!*"
Pass not those suppliants by!
Our God hath blessed you in the land—
And ye as earthly stewards stand
Betwixt the Low and High!

Dare not to shrink, or wait!
But, gird your loins, O Christians! now;
Go! learn where Want and Suffering bow!
Go! pour your Love on Hate!
Go up, where Wealth hath piled his hoard,
And tell to Dives, at his board,
That Lazarus keeps the gate!

A. J. H. DUGANNE.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Post-Office Inconveniences—Prince Murat—Curious Political Trial—Great Improvements in Paris—Suicide of an American Speculator.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1857.

To-day I must commence with a complaint against that constant enemy of Americans in Paris, the English Post-Office Department. Certainly our sufferings have been ameliorated within the last few years, but there is yet an abuse of which our Post-Office Department ought to take cognizance. It may be that our Postmaster-General, in his indignation for the anti-Americanism of the Americans who persist in living abroad, does not deem them worthy his attention; but, however just his indignation may be, generally applied, it should not apply to those who are here in business or in the pursuit of studies, and it is exactly these who suffer from the abuse in question. Since the commencement of the financial crisis at home this evil has become more apparent and more burdensome. I refer to the enormous length of time consumed in transporting the American mail from Liverpool to Paris.

For example, on Saturday last, the India mail was conveyed from Paris to London in eight hours and a half, including one hour's detention, by a misunderstanding, at Folkestone. The time from Liverpool to London by express, is five hours, which makes a total, from Liverpool to Paris, of 13 hours. But take the usual time between Paris and London, 12 hours, and the time between Paris and Liverpool would only be 17 hours. Now here is the abuse we complain of: When the *Persia* arrives at Liverpool on Saturday morning, as she generally does, we do not get her letters till 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday, 72 hours afterwards, and her papers till 2, 4 or 6 o'clock of the same day. The mails of the other Cunard ships, which arrive at Liverpool Sunday morning, also arrive here on Tuesday. There are three mail trains daily at Liverpool, but the *Persia's* mails are not put on the train till evening, and thus arrive at London too late for the evening mail to Paris. There is no Sunday mail in England, so the Paris bags lie over till Monday evening before being sent forward, and arrive here at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning. The English Post-Office Department, if it were disposed to be amiable toward this Paris mail, could make a much better arrangement.

There are three modes by which the evil might be remedied. They should be asked, when a steamer arrives before 2 o'clock P. M., at Liverpool, on Saturday, or indeed any other day, to see that the mail is in London for the 8 o'clock evening train to Paris. If it were a Saturday arrival at Liverpool, we should then have our mail matter distributed to us in Paris on Sunday morning, for in France the Post-Office Department operates on Sunday in every respect as on week days. Or in case the mail was too late for the 8 o'clock Saturday evening train at London, they should be asked either to run a Sunday evening train, or else a midnight train, from the latter place to Paris. We would then obtain our mail from Liverpool in two days instead of three as at present. *Under any circumstances we claim that it is an abuse, notwithstanding the intervention of Sunday, to detain our mails three whole days and nights over a road which is run constantly with the ordinary mails in seventeen hours.*

I mentioned in my last letter the rumor that the young Prince JOACHIM MURAT had been presented, by the Emperor of France, as a candidate for the throne of the United Principalities. Since then, this rumor has been categorically contradicted in the journal which first gave a hint of the affair, but in a manner which leaves the impression that the contradiction is by authority. This fact takes from it all its importance, since to agitate the Prince's candidacy before the Divan had met would only tend to prejudice his chances. The Prince's candidacy, therefore, may be regarded as real, and as still existing; and now that the Divan has pronounced in favor of a Western Prince—where could they find a Prince more occidental than the young American MURAT?—the chances of the Emperor's cousin may be regarded as superior to that of all others. The Divan says, "A foreign Prince of one of the Western dynasties,"—by which, it is to be presumed, they mean one of the Western dynasties, parties to the treaty of Paris, which regulated this question of the Principalities, and this designation, thus understood, comprises France, England and Sardinia. Neither England nor Sardinia has a Prince to dispose of, and so we fall back on France, which has three Princes who might accept, or who would be suitable to the place. These are the Prince NAPOLEON, the elder Prince MURAT, and his son, JOACHIM. Of these, JOACHIM unquestionably stands the best chance of success, and we therefore retain his candidacy.

A political trial of unusual interest has just terminated in one of the departments of France. The Count MIGEON was the Deputy of the Government in the last Legislature from that department. At the election in June last for the new Legislature the Government refused to acknowledge M. MIGEON as its candidate, and proposed a M. NISOLLE to replace him. M. MIGEON ran against the Government candidate and defeated him by a handsome majority. The Government, determined not to allow the Count to take his seat, brought suit against him for various offences, before the Correctional Court of Colmar. He was charged with corrupting voters on a grand scale, with fraudulent bankruptcy, with usurping the titles of Count and of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and other offences amenable to the law. M. JULES FAVRE, the distinguished republican lawyer of Paris, defended M. MIGEON. The trial occupied several days, and produced immense excitement in the region of country where it took place. Lawyers and Judges from all the neighboring towns forsook their business to attend it. The trial was full of surprises and of angry scenes, from beginning to end. When M. FAVRE brought forward a large number of witnesses to prove that it was the Government that had exercised pressure on the voters, that the Government had in fact practiced corruption by the exercise of force and menace, the Government Attorney declared that M. FAVRE was attacking the Government, that the Government could not be attacked, that at any rate the Government was not on trial, and claimed that all evidence tending to show what had been the conduct of the Government agents should be rejected. The Court decided against this demand, and M. FAVRE went on to show by mayors, (some of whom had been discharged for favoring M. MIGEON,) magistrates and others, that the Government had in fact attempted a system of force and of menaces worthy of the most complete despotism. To save his case, the Government Attorney brought in a series of charges in his speech to the Court, in the shape of letters from the Prefect of Police of Paris, and from other persons of high standing, of the most outrageous character, and the reading of which produced scenes of great dramatic effect. The Court, in fact, after M. FAVRE declared that he intended to pursue the Prefect of Police and others for defamation of character, broke up in great confusion. The decision was reserved till to-day, and is not yet known in Paris.

The manner in which the present Government is leaving its footprints over Paris will be an astonishment to the next republic. Wherever it is possible, in the vast improvements going on in the city, to introduce a name that recalls the present dynasty, it is done without scruple. Thus we have the new Boulevard de Sebastopol, the longest street in a straight line in Paris; the Boulevard de l'Impératrice; Boulevard du Prince Impériale; Rue Bonaparte; Rue St. Arnaud; Rue de l'Alma; Rue Malakoff; Rue de l'Alliance; Boulevard Victoria; Caserne Napoleon; Docks Napoleon; Pont de l'Alma; Orphélinat d l'Impératrice; Hospital Ste. Eugénie, etc., etc. But a case has just occurred in which the people have a right to protest against this wholesale usurpation of urban nomenclature. A new and magnificent Boulevard is about to be commenced, leading from the fountain of the Chateau d'Eau to the Barrière du Trône, the barrier which opens on the road to Vincennes. This Boulevard will be nearly two miles in length, and is traced on a straight line through the populous Faubourg St. Antoine. It will destroy at its commencement on the Boulevard du Temple, near the fountain, six of the principal theatres of that Boulevard, and in its course encounters streets and houses at all imaginable angles. This Boulevard, which will be one of the most magnificent and most useful of all the new improvements, has been under contemplation a year, and by common consent as well as by a general fitness of things, has been called the Boulevard du Trône. To the Parisians the name of Trône indicates at once its position, and it is at the same time a euphonious and convenient name. But this Boulevard puts a streak of daylight through the revolutionary quarter of Paris, and NAPOLEON, determined to "keep himself before the people" in this riotous quarter, has usurped this name also for his family. It is to be known by the awkward title of "Boulevard du Prince Eugène," (Beauharnais understood.) A statue of the Prince, who was born in Paris in 1782, is to decorate the triangular place which will be formed at the junction of this Boulevard with the Rue de la Roquette, near the cemetery of Père la Chaise.

This new Boulevard is only another feature, however, in the great system of strategic routes which the present Emperor is tracing through the city. At the side of the Chateau d'Eau, and consequently looking directly into this great Boulevard, he is now building the largest barracks in Paris—large enough to accommodate four thousand men in ordinary, with ample munitions. At the other end of the new Boulevard is the Barrière du Trône and the immense barracks of Vincennes, with its inexhaustible stores of material of war. Heretofore it was impossible, in case of revolution, to bring Vincennes in quick communication with the city, on account of all that part of the city lying next the fort being in a state of revolt and completely barricaded. But hereafter, cannon placed at the barracks of the Chateau d'Eau will rake the entire Boulevard, destroy barricades, and keep it open to the entry of soldiers and material from Vincennes. It will also serve another important purpose, in isolating, by means of cannon, one side of the Faubourg from the other, and thus breaking up concerted action among the revolutionists.

The great barrack of the Chateau d'Eau not only commands the new Boulevard, but standing as it does in an angle of the old Boulevard, will rake to the Bastille on one side and up nearly to the Boulevard des Italiens on the other, a distance of nearly three miles. Then the barrack Napoléon at the Hotel de Ville, so placed in the triangle with the Chateau d'Eau as to rake up to the Bastille on that side through the straightened and widened Rue St. Antoine, and in the other direction along the new Rue de Rivoli to the Tuileries, will form a military cordon that revolters will find trouble to contend with. On the other side of the river the Boulevard de Sebastopol, (which runs through the centre of the entire city,) and the new Boulevard de St. Germain, which intersects this in the very centre of the dangerous quarter, near the old Roman Palace of the Rue de la Harpe, with an immense barrack at this point of intersection, will finish up the business of revolution in Paris as long as the army and the barracks rest faithful to the Government.

Another new Boulevard has been decreed, which will run from or near the Versailles railroad station, through the fashionable quarter of the Chaussée d'Antin to the Bourse. This Boulevard will destroy several hundred of the finest of modern-built houses in Paris. It will cross the fashionable boulevards near the point of junction of the Chaussée d'Antin with the Boulevard des Capucines and the Boulevard des Italiens. At the junction, in the corner formed by the Boulevard des Capucines and the Chaussée d' Antin, it is in contemplation to form a square, on which a new Grand Opera house will be built, the old one in the Rue Lepelletier being found too small to pay its constantly increasing expenses. The Opera House, if the plan is adopted, will stand about where the Hotel d'Osmond now stands, (Concerts Musard,) and the ancient Rue Basse du Rempart will be happily suppressed. Government is receiving plans for the reconstruction of the Grand Opera, either upon the ground upon which it now stands, or upon the site of the Hotel d'Osmond. An attempt will be made to erect the finest Opera House in the world.

But these are but a portion of the improvements destined for the embellishment, the salubrity and the safety of the city. The greatest number of works in way of execution or in contemplation are in the neighborhood of the Triumphal Arch and the West End generally. Among these the Boulevard de Mouceau—a boulevard which expropriates and destroys the residence of the American Minister in the Rue Beaujou, the house of Maj. MOULTON, (Spanish Embassy,) in the Rue des Courcells, and that of the Princess MATHILDE in the same street, has been finally decreed. The cost of all these gigantic works is counted, not by millions, but by milliards; and in face of all conditions of the finances, and of crops and seasons, the work goes steadily on from January to January without interruption.

The six theatres expropriated on the Boulevard du Temple for the new Boulevard du Prince Eugène are, it is said, to be rebuilt by a company near the same place, of which the great Hungarian, or Viennese banker, Baron SINA, lately arrived in Paris, is to be half owner. The plan will also comprise the construction of an immense new theatre on the Boulevard du Sebastopol, the Théâtre du Peuple, for the representations of first-class plays at reduced prices for the poor. I may mention here that the Baron SINA is just now, on account of his immense wealth and his aristocratic tastes, the lion of the town. He is in a fair way of being handsomely bled by the leeches of the Paris Bourse.

The city limits of the city of Paris, heretofore confined within the walls of what is called the octroi barrier, will soon be extended to the fortifications, a measure which will add to the population of the city at once from two to three hundred thousand souls. The octroi wall will then be destroyed, and the tolls will be collected at the fortifications, so that the city revenue will be enormously augmented, and living in the new quarters will be as dear as in the old town. The poor will thus be pushed, in order to escape the new tax on provisions, to move to the villages outside the fortifications.

The system of tariffs, adopted for the public hacks, will soon be discontinued, as the public do not regard it with much favor; the Company has lost, and the coachmen are decidedly hostile to the law. By common consent, therefore, the old system of "course" and "hour" will be reinstated, with some insignificant modifications in favor of the Company for long "courses."

An American, aged 40 years, named EDWARD D., (his name is thus announced by the Police, and I have not had time to ascertain his entire name,) committed suicide a few days ago in this City, in his rooms in the Rue Neuve St. Augustin, by means of an air-pistol, which he discharged into his head. Failures in Stock operations at the Paris Bourse are assigned as the cause of the suicide.

An American gentleman living in this city came near losing his life lately by a method that ought to be made public. His health had been declining for several months, commencing with his arrival in Paris, without his having been able to discover the cause. At last the physicians thought they perceived in his condition symptoms of poisoning by arsenic. An investigation in this sense was made, and it was found in effect that his declining health was due to arsenic. The gentleman was in the habit of consuming largely the cheap white clay pipes, not as a matter of economy, but by fantasy. These pipes in Paris are rendered white and smooth by arsenic; and as arsenic is a very volatile substance under the influence of heat, the poor, who use these pipes mostly, do not perceptibly suffer, since a day's use drives off all the arsenic, and they are not frequently renewed. But our friend renewed his pipes every day, and about the time he had absorbed all the poisonous material of one pipe he took up another to repeat the same operation, and thus he had literally filled his system with the poison.

MALAKOFF.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

General Quitman in Regard to the Purchase of a Peace from Mexico.

I have just read in the New-Orleans *Delta* the reply of General PILLOW to the letter of General SCOTT, written in answer to some charges against him, contained in General PILLOW's recent address to the people of Tennessee.

In the personal controversies between these gentlemen, as well as that between Generals PILLOW and HITCHCOCK, I desire to take no part. Although my statements in relation to the Puebla meeting has, upon several occasions, been called for, I have abstained from appearing before the public heretofore, and would not do so now, but that General PILLOW in his late reply to General SCOTT's letter, has thought proper to introduce a mere abstract from the statement, submitted by me to the War Department in 1848, on the call of President POLK. I take no exception to the course adopted by General PILLOW in this particular. He had a right to publish a part or the whole of my evidence; but, since I have been brought upon the witness stand, I deem it due to myself, that the whole correspondence between myself and the War Department, on this subject should be published.

The reader will perceive that this correspondence refers alone to the proceedings of the meeting of officers at Puebla. In this communication I do not feel called on to go beyond the matters therein referred to, except to say that, subsequently to the meeting, General PILLOW informed General SHIELDS and myself that he had changed his opinion in relation to the subject submitted to the meeting, and now was opposed to the measure. As to any understandings or stipulations, outside of the proposition presented by General SCOTT to the council or meeting, I never heard of them while I remained in the army. J. A. QUITMAN.

MONMOUTH, Monday, Oct. 25, 1857.

The Secretary of War to General Quitman.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1847.

SIR:—I invite your attention to the article herein inclosed, from the Baltimore *Sun*, (first published in a Western paper,) pretending to give an account of the proceedings of a council of war, and representing that it was held at the headquarters of the Commanding General in July last, and that you were present, in which it was proposed to give General SANTA ANA or some other Mexican, for the purpose of purchasing a peace, a portion of the three millions appropriated by Congress.

Nothing could have appeared more improbable to the Government here, which is fully aware that not the slightest authority for any such proceeding has in any way emanated from it, than this story, yet I am pained to be obliged to say that suspicions do to some extent prevail, and appear to be gaining ground, that there is some foundation for the rumor.

You will, I trust, agree with me in regarding it of the greatest importance to those alleged to have been present on that occasion, as well as to the Government, that this rumor, assumed to be unfounded, should be met with an authoritative denial: but should it be that anything has taken place which could have afforded even a colorable pretext for putting forth the statement herewith sent to you—if any such proposition as is therein mentioned has been offered, or entertained—if any has been acceded to, and any steps taken to carry it into effect—the President directs that you communicate to this Department all that you know, and all that you can ascertain in relation to the whole matter. W. L. MARCY, Sec. of War.

Maj. Gen. QUITMAN, U. S. A., Washington City.

General Quitman to the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 10, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 24th ultimo, inviting my attention to an article from the Baltimore *Sun* inclosed, purporting to give an account of the proceedings of a Council of War, held at General SCOTT's head-quarters in Puebla, Mexico, in July last. In your note you advise me, that the President directs, that if anything has taken place which could afford even a colorable pretext for putting forth the statements alluded to, or if any such proposition as is therein mentioned has been offered or entertained, &c., that I should communicate to the Department of War all that I know, and all that I can ascertain in relation to the whole matter.

Were I alone personally concerned, I should not have a moment's hesitation in making known whatever may have come within my knowledge connected at any time with the public service; but it seems to me, without wishing to be understood as admitting or denying the statements of the anonymous writer of the article alluded to, that your letter involves a very delicate question, in regard to my duty, as a subordinate officer. It is this: whether I can with propriety divulge matters which occurred in a Council of War, of which I was a member, or expose the opinions of officers, communicated at such meeting under the implied obligation of secrecy, which attaches to their deliberations on such occasions.

I am at present inclined to think that this obligation remains unimpaired, upon the subordinate officer, until he is relieved from it by the consent of the party or parties concerned, or until he is required by legal process to testify in relation to the matter.

Entertaining these opinions, I feel it my duty most respectfully to decline answering the questions propounded in your letter, and I request that my objections may be laid before the President for his consideration. Should he, after considering them, still insist upon a full answer, I ask leave to be permitted again to deliberate upon the matter, before making up a final conclusion upon the subject. J. A. QUITMAN, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Hon. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War to General Quitman.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 2, 1848.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 10th of January, in reply to one from me of the 24th of December. Your reply has been laid before the President. He has duly considered the reasons which you have offered as an excuse for not responding to the inquiries submitted to you by his direction in my former letter. He considers it important that he should have full and accurate information on the matters presented to you in my letter, and, in his view of the subject, he feels it to be his duty to again invite your attention to these inquiries, and to ask a full disclosure of what you may know in regard to them. The character of the replies received from Major Generals SCOTT and PILLOW to letters similar to the one addressed to you, renders it, in his opinion, the more important that he should be made acquainted with what is within your knowledge relative to the matters alluded to in my former communication.

The President appreciates the embarrassment which has induced a hesitation on your part to comply with the request which he directed me to make, yet he does not doubt that you will, on further reflection, view the matter as he does, and regard it as your duty to the Government to make a full statement of what you may know of the transactions embraced in the inquiries contained in my letter of the 24th December. The official acts of officers in the public service should not, as he conceives, be withheld from the Executive branch of the Government.

W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

Major-General J. A. QUITMAN, U. S. Army.

General Quitman to the Secretary of War.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, WASHINGTON, March 9, 1848.

SIR: I have received your note of the 2d inst., in which you inform me that the President, after duly considering my objections, to make a full disclosure in answer to the inquiries submitted to me, by his direction, in your letter of the 24th December, still requires that I should state fully whatever may be within my knowledge in relation to the transactions embraced within those inquiries.

While my opinions, in the abstract, remain the same as those announced in my former letter, the fact, since ascertained, that Generals SCOTT, PILLOW and TWIGGS have answered similar inquiries, has removed the objections that I should otherwise have had, to disclosing matters, which, though connected with the public service, came to my knowledge confidentially.

However reluctant I may be to make the disclosures, it would be presumptuous in me longer to refuse a compliance with the demands of the President. I therefore submit herewith a statement of the material facts within my knowledge, which occurred at the meeting of officers supposed to be alluded to in the publications to which you have called my attention.

About the middle of July last, I was summoned to attend a meeting of officers at General SCOTT's head-quarters in Puebla, Mexico. I there met the General-in-Chief, Generals TWIGGS, SHIELDS and CADWALLADER, and I think Colonel HITCHCOCK, Inspector-General. General WORTH was not present, and General SMITH's absence accounted for by General SCOTT's remarking that he, General SMITH, had been consulted on the matter.

The General-in-Chief first dwelt upon the great importance of peace to our country, and the anxious desire of our Government to bring it about. He said, that influenced chiefly by these important considerations, and his belief that a movement upon the capital would cut off all prospects of an amicable adjustment of difficulties, he had halted thus long at Puebla. That General PIERCE, with a considerable body of troops under his command, was shortly expected to arrive. That our numbers were now weak for the formidable enterprise before us, and that the expected reinforcement would be of great importance. He therefore requested the opinion of the officers present upon the propriety of awaiting the arrival of Gen. PIERCE.

He desired to consult them upon another subject of great delicacy and much importance. That the prospects for peace were now slight, but that he was informed by some foreign residents in Mexico that this desirable result could certainly be attained by the application of a considerable sum of money; that the Mexican leaders expected the negotiations to be attended by a *douceur*; that they were not in the habit of moving without it; that the use of money for such purposes was justified by the practice of other nations, and that, considering the great good it would in this instance bring to our own country, he regarded the means as moral and proper, and did not perceive how any sensible man could think otherwise. He further added that Mr. TRIST had no power or instructions to use the three millions voted by Congress, or any part of it, to such a purpose; that sum must be accounted for on the face of the treaty. That, however, if it should be considered advisable, he General SCOTT, had credit, upon the assent or request of Mr. TRIST, to raise a million or a million and a half of dollars, to apply to this purpose a sum sufficient to insure the success of the negotiations. That he had already expended ten or twenty thousand dollars, which he regarded as "bread thrown upon the waters." He then presented and read a note from Mr. TRIST on this subject, assenting to, if not requesting, that the scheme should be adopted. He concluded by inviting the opinions of the officers present upon the measure. After some pause, General PILLOW expressed his opinion in favor of awaiting the arrival of General PIERCE, and proceeded to express in detail his concurrence with the views of the General-in-Chief on the propriety of raising and applying the money as proposed, pledging his influence as an officer and a citizen to sustain the measure.

I followed. Alluding to the importance of commencing obr march upon the capital during the partial suspension of the rainy season, I still concurred in opinion, that we should wait the arrival of General PIERCE'S command, if it could be expected in a few days. On the other question, I declared my decided opposition to the secret use of money for the purpose of procuring a Treaty of Peace. Without undertaking to discuss the morality of such a measure, I held that all our dealings with other countries should be high-toned and above-board, not requiring concealment from our own people, nor from the world. That such a transaction, involving the payment of a large sum of money, however secretly it may be conducted, neither could nor should be concealed from the people of the United States. That whatever might be the views of casuists upon the subject, there was among the people of the United States a high tone, and nice sense of public morality, which would lead them to denounce and condemn a treaty obtained by corrupting the rulers of a sister Republic, &c.

General TWIGGS expressed his concurrence in the propriety of awaiting the arrival of General PIERCE. The other subject he regarded as political, and not military, upon which he had not formed, and would not express, an opinion, &c.

General SHIELDS followed, and expressed his decided opposition to the scheme. He enlarged upon its impropriety. He hoped that money would never be used to purchase peace by corruption. It was, in fact, a plan to bribe the Government of Mexico, and he would sooner see our country in war for ten years, than resort to this mode of purchasing a peace. Not doubting the patriotic intentions of the Commanding General, he thought it his duty, as a friend, to caution him against the assumption of such responsibility, &c.

General CADWALLADER being called upon, finally, said he agreed with General SHIELDS and myself.

Colonel HITCHCOCK'S opinion was not asked nor given.

I had no knowledge or intimation, before the meeting, of its objects, nor do I know, nor have I ever heard, that the project was prosecuted any further. Indeed, I supposed it was entirely dropped and abandoned. I know not by what means or from what source this matter became public.

I took no notes of the transaction at the time, and have made this report of it entirely from memory, and of course may have stated the language inaccurately.

The occurrence made an impression upon my mind at the time, and I think the substance is above correctly stated.

J. A. QUITMAN, Major-General U. S. A.

Hon. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

The Kansas Convention.

The Kansas correspondent of the *Tribune* gives the following as the clause of the Constitution in regard to Slavery as adopted by the Convention at Lecompton:

PREAMBLE. The right of property is before and higher than any Constitutional sanction, and the right of the owner of a slave to such slave and its increase is the same and as inviolable as the right to any property whatever.

SECTION 1. The Legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owners, or without paying their owners, previous to their emancipation, a full equivalent in money for the slaves so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to this State from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States or Territories, so long as any person of the same age or description shall be continued in Slavery by the laws of this State; provided that such person or slave be the *bona fide* property of such emigrant; and provided also that laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction into this State of slaves who have committed high crimes in other States or Territories. They shall have power to pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge. They shall have power to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, to provide for them the necessary food and clothing, to abstain from all injuries to them extending to life or limb; and, in case of their neglect or refusal to comply with the direction of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold for the benefit of the owner or owners.

SEC. 2. In the prosecution of slaves for crimes of higher grade than petit larceny, the Legislature shall have no power to deprive them of an impartial trial by a petit jury.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall maliciously dismember or deprive a slave of life, shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in case the like offence had been committed on a free white person, and on like proof, except in case of insurrection of such slave.

In giving his vote, General CALHOUN, the President of the Convention, made the following remarks:

"The President would prefer the preamble as it is, as a substitute for the whole report, leaving the Constitution silent on the subject of Slavery, and such property simply under the decision of the Dred Scott case. *His wish, which he will here express, is to submit the report as it now stands, together with a proposition for a Free State, to a vote of the people.* Should such a proposal not prevail, in the right time, when the case again comes up for final action, I will move to amend the Constitution so as to strike out the clause now under consideration."

Biennial Message of Gov. Johnson of Georgia.

Gov. JOHNSON'S Biennial Message to the Legislature of Georgia, discusses the affairs of the State with great minuteness, and is not so verbose on the subject of Federal relations as the majority of Southern messages are wont to be. The Governor begins with a review of the State finances. Money matters appear to be in a very comfortable condition. All the liabilities of the State have been promptly met. At the close of the last fiscal year, the public debt was $2,632,722. The bonds issued to extend the Western and Atlantic Railroad have all been redeemed; amounting to $125,500,000. The Governor suggests a reinstatement of the Sinking Fund of 1851, so as to set apart $75,000 annually for the reduction of the public debt. A revision of the tax tables is also recommended, with a view to equalization. An average valuation of Slave property is suggested.

Under the pressure of the financial troubles the Banks of the State suspended payment. There is no doubt, however, of their solvency. In this view, Governor JOHNSON recommends that the suspension be legalized, and adds:

"It is not only legitimate, but the duty of the Legislature, to investigate thoroughly the condition of the Banks; to institute a diligent inquiry into their mode of transacting business, and by the use of all the powers—even to sending for persons and papers—which may be necessary to ascertain whether they have confined their operations strictly within their appropriate spheres, or whether they have embarked in speculations, by placing their funds in New-York, to shave Southern paper at a heavy discount, or in any other manner departed from the objects contemplated by their charters. It is due to the country that full exposition be made; it is the only manner in which the public can be protected. If such abuses shall be detected, let the Legislature, in granting them tolerance in their present predicament, put them upon terms which will prevent their recurrence for the future."

The net earnings of the Western and Atlantic Railroad for four years have been $1,722,849; the gross receipts over $2,500,000. It is estimated that this road will hereafter pay $350,000 annually into the State Treasury. The Atlantic and Gulf Railroad is under way, the State having subscribed $1,000,000 of stock. In commenting upon these two great works, the Governor takes occasion to defend the policy of State aid to internal improvements. The question of boundary between Georgia and Florida is left to the Legislature to settle. A geological survey is recommended; also, an amendment of the militia laws. Educational interests receive particular attention, and the establishment of a good Common School System is urged. An outline of a plan for this purpose is embodied in the Message. As to relations with the North, the Governor proposes to keep cool as long as possible, and when all else fails then "to face the storm with the unflinching firmness of the martyr's courage." This emphatic announcement ends the single paragraph directed to the subject, and with it ends the Message.

The Bank Troubles in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of yesterday, commenting upon the proceedings of the Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania in suing for an attachment against the property of THOMAS ALLIBONE, late President of the Bank, says:

"Not the least singular feature of this case—and it is one that proves how utterly valueless as a protection against fraud and impropriety are modern directors—is, that a majority of the directors that make the affidavit charging the late President with fraud and running away, only twenty days before passed a resolution on the occasion of his resignation, expressing 'their feelings of deep regret' at parting with him, and sympathizing with him that his health required his absence from the country, wishing him a long life of happiness and usefulness. By this official indorsement by parties who were in a position to know, and who should have known whether such an indorsement of their officer was merited, several of the daily newspapers were induced to believe that the administration of the affairs of the Bank, though the institution was in a failing condition, was probably free from the taint of fraud. We now, however, have their *oaths* against their words, that there is fraud, and that their late President is unworthy of the kind regard expressed for him. We are not disposed to believe that the Directors, at the time of Mr. ALLIBONE'S resignation, were cognizant of the frauds now *sworn* to, but as they should have known, they stand scarcely less culpable to the plundered creditors of the Bank and to the public, than if wilfully asserting what they know to be true. If they knew nothing against Mr. A. at the time of his resignation they should have said nothing, resting content with quietly filing away the document that officially disconnected him from the institution. They were not called on to say anything, and, certainly, not to state and proclaim an untruth. The public will feel much disposed to hold the directors to the just responsibility that attaches to their office, and in denouncing ALLIBONE will not withhold their censures from his advisers in the administration of the affairs of the bank, and his indorsers, at the end of his labors. This illustration of blind ignorance on the part of bank directors, though not the first one, we hope will not be lost sight of by that fraternity. We had a very similar illustration on the occasion of the failure of the Schuylkill Bank some twenty years ago. Only three days before the explosion of that delectable concern, a committee of three very *intelligent and respectable* members of the Board of Directors certified to the truthfulness of a statement that showed the Bank in a sound and healthful condition.

The *Press* says:

"The precipe accompanying the affidavit of the Directors of the Bank directed the issue of an attachment against all the estate of THOMAS ALLIBONE, real and personal, and also directed the Sheriff to attach all the moneys and effects of the defendants in the hands or possession of WM. C. MORGAN and THOMAS M. QUICKSALL, copartners as WM. C. MORGAN & Co.; of ROBERT J. ROSS and —— KELLY, copartners as R. J. ROSS & Co.; and of FRANCIS M. DREXEL and JOSEPH W. DREXEL, copartners as DREXEL & Co., and to summon them as garnishees. ST. GEO. T. CAMPBELL is Attorney for the Bank. The effect of this domestic attachment will be to place all the property of THOMAS ALLIBONE in the hands of trustees for distribution among all his creditors."

The Harrisburg *Union* says that the Philadelphia Bank has filed a complaint against the Pennsylvania Bank, under the provisions of the Relief bill, as an insolvent institution. The effect will no doubt be to put the Bank out of existence, as its insolvency will probably be made apparent should the State authorities institute the required examination. This, however, may be avoided by a general assignment.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT, late President of the Commercial Bank, was arrested on Saturday, charged on the oath of R. H. BEATTY, with perjury. Mr. W. was held in $1,000 bail. Mr. W. was up on a similar charge some time ago, before another Alderman, but as the decision of the magistrate on that occasion was unsatisfactory, this suit is instituted.

The Life of a Remarkable Rascal.

A young man, named WILLIAM MORGAN, *alias* Jones, has been on trial for some days past in Columbus, Ohio, on a charge of killing a police officer in that city three years ago. The following interesting history of the criminal is given by the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

"The narrative begins with the statement that WILLIAM was expelled from membership of a Baptist Church, near Camden Station, Loraine County, Ohio, on account of having engaged in capturing a large ram on Sunday, preparatory to sheep-washing on Monday. His expulsion affected him seriously, and coupled with the ridicule which his thoughtless companions heaped upon him, soured his temper completely. He left home and remained absent five years, falling into evil associations, and indulging in improper behavior. Returning on foot along the railroad, he stopped at a farm-house to inquire for the nearest tavern, where he was recognized by his mother and detained. That Winter he stayed at home, and got a job of overseeing upon a railroad. But he soon after left the parental roof and wandered away, resuming his vicious career. In 1854, he, with a notorious criminal named OSBORN, *alias* Shepherd, was arrested at Buffalo on suspicion of having shot a watchman in that city. They managed to escape, went to Erie, Penn., committed a bold burglary, were arrested, again broke jail, and reached Cleveland. Here they were once more in the hands of the officers, but were permitted to go on account of insufficient testimony. Then they went down the canal to Newark, Licking County, Ohio, where they resumed their depredations, breaking into fifteen dwellings, at night, and carrying away considerable booty. They were arrested and put into prison. A wooden key, made from one of the stools in a cell, opened the doors, and they, with six other prisoners, escaped. Pursuit of the latter was successful, but OSBORN escaped. JONES took the cars, and finding that an officer was on board who would arrest him, he jumped from the train while in motion, escaped unharmed, and pursued his way to Columbus, where the homicide for which he is under trial was committed. An officer named BEEBE attempted to arrest him, and the desperate young robber shot him dead.

Not even after committing this culminating crime was he secured. He made his way safely to Cincinnati, thence to the pineries up Turkey River, in Minnesota, where he robbed an old man of $1,500. A serious attempt was now made to capture him, and through the systematic proceeding of a detective officer, he was finally brought safely to Columbus, and now stands his trial. The officer, GILLESPIE, followed upon the track of the rascal, ascertained that he had got into prison somewhere, and caused himself to be arrested as a counterfeiter, and to be placed in the same cell with MORGAN, where he learned by confession of the whereabouts of the gold, and of his being the person who killed the Columbus officer, BEEBE. Both were let out to hunt the gold, which was found where he said it was secreted, and GILLESPIE affected to escape while MORGAN was retained.

After being committed to prison in Franklin County, his behavior was exemplary, and he affected a serious turn of mind, conversed on religious subjects, and sought the advice of ministers. The confidence of the jailor was completely won, and then the prisoner made an attempt to escape, arranging schemes in concert with several of his companions. The conspiracy was suspected and frustrated. MORGAN was found to have freed himself of his fetters, and confessed that he intended to make the jailor take his place in the cell, while he walked out of prison. Heavier irons replaced those he had succeeded in removing from his limbs. Not long after, it was discovered that he had succeeded in removing the rivets from these, and was prepared for another effort to regain his liberty. A small satchel had been allowed to remain in his cell, and from the iron band forming the clasp, he had constructed a saw with which he removed the shackles. Adjoining MORGAN'S cell was one in which a Dr. CARROLL was confined, for passing counterfeit money, who was allowed rather larger liberty than MORGAN. When the jailor opened MORGAN'S door, he jumped up, seized the turnkey, and said he must go into the doctor's cell. The attempt to imprison the jailor failed, the doctor not rendering the aid expected of him. This failure excited MORGAN'S animosity against the poor doctor, whom he pummeled and kicked unmercifully for his cowardice. MORGAN had been supplied with a sticking-plaster, which he pretended was to be used for the relief of a severe pain in his back; but the adhesive was applied to keep his irons together after the rivets were removed, a portion being retained for closing the mouth of the jailor, in case he could be locked into the cell. Still heavier irons were put upon MORGAN; but he did not abandon his efforts to escape. He was removed to another cell, and although hampered by shackles weighing 18 pounds, succeeded in tearing up the flooring and working his way nearly through a wall dividing his cell from a dungeon. Had he succeeded in reaching that he would have gained nothing but a more secure apartment. The jailor being absent one night, on account of sickness in his family, MORGAN refused to permit any other person to enter his cell, and exhibited two huge stones, dug from the wall, with which he threatened to kill any intruder. Not only his legs, but his arms were afterwards confined in irons, and all his exertions ended in nothing.

The prisoner is described as having light brown hair, turned up in front, a keen, mischievous eye, intelligent expression of countenance, but from his thin, scornful lip, and easy, *nonchalant* manner, he exhibits daring and defiance, which, his confederates say, marked his course as one of the most expert burglars in the United States.

The Judge before whom he is tried has decided that the warrant held by BEEBE, in making the arrest, was not a legal writ, and this has given confidence to the bold fellow that he will yet get clear. The Judge decided that an officer *must* arrest a felon. A citizen *may*, but not on suspicion merely.

There must have been a peuitentiary offence committed.

The offender must be known.

And the citizen must have information.

A private citizen has a right to arr

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

RAILROAD LAW.

Important Decision in Regard to the Rights of Railroads.

IN COURT OF APPEALS.

Mather Williamson, Appellant, vs. *New-York Central Railroad, Respondent.*—SELDEN, J.—This is a suit in equity, the object of which is to obtain a perpetual injunction, restraining the defendants from continuing to use and occupy with their Railway a portion of a certain highway or street in the village of Syracuse, known as Washington-street, and to recover damages for past occupation.

Washington-street was gratuitously dedicated to the use of the public by the plaintiff and others, through whose land it was laid, and the Utica and Syracuse Railroad Company, to the rights and liabilities of which the defendants have succeeded, constructed their railway upon it, without making any compensation to the plaintiff, and without his consent. At the time the track was laid, the plaintiff was the owner of a large number of lots fronting upon the street, a portion of which he has since sold, with a reservation of his claim against the Railroad Company for damages, and a portion of which he still owns. The damages which have accrued both upon the sold and unsold portions of the premises are claimed in this suit.

The defendants, in justification of their occupation of the street, show that the charter of the Utica and Syracuse Railroad (*Session Laws of* 1836, *p.* 219, *Sec.* 11) declares that their road might "intersect," and be built upon any highway, and that this right is confirmed by the General Railroad Act of 1850.

They also show the express consent of the municipal authority of the village, as the city of Syracuse, to such occupation. The principal question, therefore, and the only one which I deem it necessary to consider, is whether the State and municipal authorities combined could confer upon the Railroad Company the right to construct their road upon this street without obtaining the consent of, or making compensation to the plaintiff.

If the railway encroaches in any degree upon the plaintiff's proprietary rights, then it is clear that the Constitutional inhibition which forbids the taking of private property for public use "without just compensation," applies to the case.

It is conceded that by the dedication, the public acquired no more than the ordinary easement, or a right to use the premises as a highway, and that the plaintiff continues the owner in fee in respect to the unsold lots to the centre of the street, subject only to this easement: but it is contended that the taking and use of the street by the Railroad Company does not encroach upon the reserved rights of the plaintiff, because the use of a street for the purposes of a railroad is only "one of the modes of enjoying the public easement." * * *

After examining various cases, which the learned Judge says "may be considered as settling that a railroad in a populous town is not a nuisance *per se*, and that when the Railroad Company has acquired the title to the land upon which its road is located, such Company being in the exercise of a lawful right, is not liable, unless guilty of some misconduct or negligence for any *consequential* injuries which may result to others from the operation and use of its road; but they decide nothing whatever in regard to the question to be considered in this case,—he proceeds: "There is also another class of cases in which, although the injury complained of is to the corporal rights of the plaintiff, yet, being merely *consequential* and no direct trespass or unauthorized intrusion upon the plaintiff's property being alleged, the question under consideration here could not arise. Such are the cases of Fletcher *vs.* the Auburn and Syracuse Railroad Company, 25 Wend., 464, and Chapman *vs.* Albany and Schenectady Railroad Company, 10 Barb. R., 360. In these and the like cases the title of the Company to the ground on which its road is built is not disputed. It is unnecessary, therefore, to notice them further here.

We come then to the consideration of the cases which do bear, with more or less weight, upon the question to be decided, and upon which, so far as authority is concerned, its decision must mainly depend. The first among these cases, in the order of time as well as of importance, is that of the Presbyterian Society of Waterloo *vs.* the Auburn and Rochester Railroad Company, 3 Hill, 567. The declaration was in trespass for entering upon the plaintiff's premises, digging up the soil, and constructing their railway track upon it. The defence was, that the *locus in quo* was a public highway, and that the charter of the Company expressly authorized it to construct its road upon and across any highway. The point, therefore, was presented in the most direct manner possible, and the defence most emphatically overruled. The language of Chief Justice NELSON is most pertinent and forcible. He says, "But the plaintiffs were not divested of the fee of the land by the laying out of a highway; nor did the public thus acquire any greater interest therein than a right of way, with the powers and privileges incident to that right, such as digging the soil and using the timber and other materials found within the limits of the road in a reasonable manner, for the purpose of making and repairing the same, subject to this easement, and this only. The rights and interests of the owners of the fee remained unimpaired.

It is quite clear, therefore, even if the true construction of the eleventh section accords with the view taken by the counsel for the defendants, that the Legislature *had no power* to authorize the company to enter upon and appropriate the land in question for purposes other than those to which it had been originally dedicated in pursuance of the highway act, without first providing a just compensation therefor."

It was argued in that case, as in this, that using the road for a railway was only a different mode of exercising the right which had been acquired by the people; that the use was virtually the same, viz.: that of accommodating the traveling public. But the argument met with no favor from the Court. Judge NELSON says: "It was said on the argument, that the highway is only used by the defendant for the purposes originally designed—the accommodation of the public, and for this compensation has already been made. This argument might have been used with about the same force in the case of Sir John Lade *vs.* Shepherd, 2 Strange, 1,004."

He adds on this subject, "the claim set up (by the defendant) is an *easement*, not a right of passage to the public but to the *Company*, who have the exclusive privilege of using the track of the road in their own peculiar manner. The public may travel with them over the track, *if they choose to ride in their cars.*"

This case was decided by our late Supreme Court upon full consideration, and in so emphatic a manner, ought to be conclusive, unless it appears upon principle to be clearly erroneous. * * *

It will not be seriously and cannot be successfully contended, either that the dedication of land for a highway gives to the public *an unlimited use*, or that the Legislature have the power to encroach upon the reserved rights of the owners, by materially enlarging or changing the nature of the public easement.

The only plausible ground which can be taken is that which was assumed in the case of the Presbyterian Society in Waterloo *vs.* The Auburn and Rochester Railroad Company, *supra*, and which has also been assumed here, viz.: that to convert a highway into a railroad track is no material change in, or enlargement of, that to which it was originally dedicated; that the construction of a railroad along a highway is simply *one of the modes* of accomplishing the object of the original dedicating, viz.: that of creating a thoroughfare and passage way for the public: in short, that the railroad is a species of highway, and that the two uses are substantially identical.

But is this assumption just? are the two uses the same? If the only difference consisted in the introduction of a new motive power, it would not be material. But is there no distinction between the common rights of every man to use upon the road a conveyance of his own at will and the right of a corporation to use its conveyances to the exclusion of all others—between the right of a man to travel in his own carriage without pay, and the right to travel in the car of a railroad company on paying their price?

It may be said that the use of the road as a common highway is not subverted; that a man may still drive his own carriage upon it. Without pausing to notice the fallacy of this argument, and the impracticability of the enjoyment of such a right when railroad trains are passing and repassing every half-hour, let us look at the subject in another point of view. The right of the public in a highway is an easement, and one that is vested in the *whole* public. Is not the right of a railroad company, if it has a right to construct its track upon the road, also an easement? This cannot be denied: nor that the latter easement is enjoyed not by the public at large, but by a corporation, because it will not be pretended that every man would have a right to go and lay down his timbers and his iron rails, and make a railway upon a highway. These, then, are two easements: one vested in the public, the other in the railroad company. These easements are property, and that of the railroad company is valuable. How was it acquired? It has cost the company nothing.

The theory must be that it is carved out, and is a part of the public easement, and is, therefore, the gift of the public. This would do if it was given solely at the expense of the public. But it is manifest that it is at the joint expense of the public and the owner of the fee. Ought not the latter, then, to have been consulted?

But it is unnecessary to refine upon this case. Any one can see, that to convert a common highway, running over a man's land, into a railroad, is to impose an additional burthen upon the land, and greatly to impair its value. As no compensation has, in this case, been made to the owner, his consent must in some way be shown.

The argument is, that as he has consented to the laying out of a highway upon his land—*ergo*, he has consented to the building of a railroad upon it, although one of these benefits his land, renders access to it easy, and enhances its price, while the other makes access to it both difficult and dangerous, and renders it comparatively valueless. Were the transaction between two individuals, every one would see at once the injustice of the conclusion attempted to be drawn. It is the public interest, supposed to be involved, which begets the difficulty; and it is just for this reason that the Constitution interferes for the protection of individual rights, and provides that private property shall not be taken for public use without compensation; and provisions no less necessary than just, and one which it is the duty of Courts to see honestly and fairly enforced

The case stated by the learned Judge who delivered a dissenting opinion in the Supreme Court, is a striking illustration of the injustice that would frequently be done under the rule contended for by the defendants.

A street was laid out through a man's land, and he was assessed several hundred dollars for benefits, in addition to the land taken, and before the street was opened it was taken by a railroad company, and converted into the track of their road. The owner lost his land, had to pay several hundred dollars, and had the annoyance of the railroad besides, while the railroad company got the road for nothing.

The case of Inhabitants of Springfield *vs.* Connecticut River Railroad Company, 4 Cush. 63, shows what the Supreme Court of Massachusetts thought of the argument that the uses are the same. It was insisted then on the part of the defendant that the power conferred upon them by the Legislature to build their road between certain *termini*, gave them, by necessary implication, the right to build their track upon any intervening highway. But Chief-Justice SHAW, in his reply to this argument, says: "The two uses are almost, if not wholly, inconsistent with each other, so that taking the highway for a railroad will nearly supersede the former one to which it had been legally appropriated. The whole course of legislation on the subject of railroads is opposed to such a construction."

I concur with the learned Chief-Justice, and have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion, that the dedication of land to the use of the public as a highway is not a dedication of it to the use of a railroad company; that the two uses are essentially different, and that, consequently, a railroad cannot be built upon a highway without compensation to the owners of the fee. The legislative provisions on the subject were probably intended, as was intimated in the Presbyterian Society of Waterloo *vs.* Auburn and Rochester Railroad Company, *supra*, to confer the right so far only as as the public easment is concerned, leaving the companies to deal with the private rights of individuals in the ordinary mode. If, however, more was intended, the provisions are clearly in conflict with the Constitution, and cannot be sustained.

It follows that the defendants in constructing their road upon Washington-street, without the consent of the plaintiff, and without any appraisal of his damages, or compensation to him in any form, were guilty of an unwarantable intrusion and trespass upon his property, and that he is entitled to relief.

Although he had a remedy at law for the trespass, yet as the trespass was of a continuous nature he had a right to come into a Court of Equity, and to invoke its restraining power to prevent a multiplicity of suits, and can of course recover his damages as incidental to this equitable relief. There may be doubt as to recover in this suit the damages upon the lots which have been sold, because, as to those lots, there was no occasion to ask any equitable relief, and to permit the damages to be assessed in this suit in effect deprives the defendants of the right to have them assessed by a Jury. But as this question has not been raised it is unnecessary to consider it.

The judgment must be reversed, and there must be a new trial, with costs, to abide the event.

[Copy.] E. PESHINE SMITH,
State Reporter, Rochester, Monroe Co.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The United States vs. *James Nevins, Chief Mate of the Ship A Z.*—A criminal charge against the above party was made by George E. Davis, one of the crew, for an alleged assault with a dangerous weapon, to wit—a belaying pin—on the high seas. The hearing was had before Commissioner BETTS at 10 yesterday morning, but Judge Beebe, counsel for the accused, not appearing, the case was adjourned to the 10th inst., at 10 A. M., to allow the defendant the opportunity to defend himself.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 9.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

THE SECOND SANFORD HALL CASE.

In re petition of Anne B. Smith.—This is the case where the lady has been detained nearly eight years in the Sanford Hall Asylum, the facts of which were given in Monday's TIMES.

Yesterday, upon the return to the writ being made, a consultation was had between his Honor and the counsel, when it was decided best to have the hearing kept private, and it will therefore be had either at his Honor's office or house.

Carr vs. *Carr.*—Divorce granted.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

WAS THE BOWERY BANK ASSIGNMENT VALID?

Albert H. Nicolay vs. *The Bowery Bank.*—The plaintiff moved to have the assignment made by the Bank, vacated on the ground of illegality. The facts of the case were fully given in the TIMES at the time of the argument. Yesterday his Honor rendered the following opinion:

ROOSEVELT, J.—The petitioner, Mr. Nicolay, is a creditor of the Bowery Bank on a certified check for $1,750, dated Oct. 9, 1857. He complains in that character of what he denominates a collusive appointment of one of the officers of the bank as a Receiver of its assets to wind up its business, and asks that the orders which were made for that purpose at the instance of Mr. Moody Cummings, another and a friendly creditor of the bank, may be vacated, and the appointment made under them set aside.

Mr. Cummings' suit, it appears, was commenced on the 10th of October, on a check for $250, which, on that same day, had been protested for non-payment. The order to show cause was also made on the 10th, and was returnable at 2½ o'clock on the same day, when, the counsel of the bank appearing, but making no opposition, the institution was formally declared "insolvent," the injunction against it continued, and a receiver appointed, with directions to realize the assets and "distribute the proceeds among the creditors equally and ratably, according to law."

It will thus be seen that the demand was presented, the suit upon it instituted, the trial had, the judgment rendered, and the execution in effect issued and completed all on one and the same day. The proceeding, therefore, although it may have been perfectly proper, was substantially a voluntary assignment, made by the bank itself for the equal benefit of all the creditors "according to their respective debts," and the question is, is such an assignment by a bank, which, if the petitioner's allegations are well founded, "was and is solvent and entirely able to pay its debts," in law a valid proceeding?

The statute in relation to moneyed corporations (1 R. S., 791) provides that no conveyance, assignment or transfer, nor any "judgment suffered by any such corporation when insolvent, or in contemplation of insolvency, with the intent of giving a preference to any particular creditor over other creditors of the company, shall be valid in law."

Such a provision seems to carry with it, by necessary implication, an admission that an assignment or judgment made or suffered, without any intent of giving preferences, and of course still more if with the express intent of insuring equality, is a proper and legal act.

It may be that the selection of one of its own officers as a receiver was injudicious, but it certainly was not unlawful. The act for the voluntary dissolution of Corporations (2 R. S. 467) expressly provides that "any of the directors, trustees or other officers, or any of the stockholders, may be appointed receivers." We have the sanction, therefore, of the Legislature for the principle of such a selection. Any creditor, nevertheless, upon good cause shown, may object either before or after the appointment, and may designate a more suitable person, of his own nomination, to take the place of the nominee of the bank. Mr. Nicolay, at present, makes no such application. It is understood that another creditor has done so, and that one of my colleagues has already made the desired change by substituting Mr. Stewart for Mr. Bradford.

It is sufficient that the new Constitution of the State and the act of 1849, passed to give effect to its requirements, have superseded the previous legislation on the subject.

The Constitution declares that the stockholders of banks of issue shall be individually responsible to the amount of their respective shares; and the act of 1849 declares that the liability so created shall be enforced as therein provided, "and in no other manner." That "manner" is either by issuing an execution, and showing that the property of the bank is of such a character that an execution, although issued, cannot be satisfied out of it, or by waiting ten days after demand and refusal and then applying for a distribution of the assets by a receiver, and an apportionment of the deficiency among the stockholders on the report of a referee. Mr. Cummings, it is said, complied with neither of these conditions; he neither obtained an execution nor waited the ten days. Already answer to this objection is found in the well-settled principle that a party in whose favor conditions are prescribed may waive their enforcement. The bank did so, and the order on that point, no fraud being suggested, is *res adjudicata*. It determined the institution to be insolvent.

Mr. Nicolay, it is true, was not a party to the proceeding; but the statute did not require that he should be. Any creditor having a demand exceeding $100 was authorized to make the application and to obtain the order. No notice was required except to the bank. If the statute in this respect be, as it clearly is, defective, the Court has no power to supply the omission.

For want of notice to all the creditors, an improper person may sometimes, no doubt, be appointed receiver. The evil, however can only be temporary. Any person having an interest may immediately apply for a change, and for an immediate injunction on his acts; and such motions may be repeated as often as new occasions for them may arise. Mr. Nicolay, therefore, is not prejudiced; and if it be true, as he alleges, that the bank is solvent, so much the better will it be for his ultimate payment.

It may, nevertheless, under the circumstances, if he desires it, be proper to direct a reference, to inquire into the matter of the appointment of the cashier, as distinguished from other persons, (that being the act rather of the parties than of the Court,) and the subsequent substitution, pending this proceeding, of the secretary of the Trust Company in his stead.

Should the petitioner's counsel consider a special order necessary, he will prepare a draft, and submit it (on notice) for settlement.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE—COSTS—WHEN TENDER CAN BE MADE.

Thurston vs. *Marsh.*—Tender after suit was confined to "actions at law." (2 R. S. 553.) In those actions costs were fixed, and not discretionary. They were adjusted also to each successive service in the cause. There was no per centage applicable in gross to the whole. Hence no provision for a tender as distinguished from a confession. It permits the defendant to serve an offer to "allow judgment" for a specified sum, with costs on such judgment; the per centage may be added, and the costs thus complete. But no provision is made for a per centage without a judgment. Whether, therefore, a tender can now be made after suit, except in the form of an offer to allow judgment, may at least be doubted. It certainly cannot, as it seems to me—in a foreclosure suit—such suits, it is well known, were not "actions at law" as understood in the Revised Statutes. They were suits in equity, and subject to all the equitable jurisdiction of the Court. They are so still. In such suits, costs, under the code, "may be allowed or not, in the discretion of the Court." (§306.)

The defendant has mistaken the practice. He should have offered to pay the interest accrued, and upon its refusal, and a reasonable excuse, for the seeming want of precise punctuality, have obtained as he might, an order to stay all proceedings till a further default of any should occur. Order accordingly.

Wright vs. *Wright.*—Divorce granted.

ANOTHER IMPRISONMENT IN AN INSANE ASYLUM.

In the Matter of the Petition of Catherine McGowan.—On the 29th of September, 1856, Judge Whiting granted a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to D. Tilden Brown, Superintendent and Resident Physician of the Bloomingdale Asylum, and commanding him to produce Ann Moore, the wife of Archibald Dunlap Moore, and sister of the petitioner, before his Honor, on the 10th of March following. The petition set forth that Mrs. Moore was not insane, and that she was illegally restrained of her liberty.

The return to the writ showed that the lady was placed in the asylum upon the certificate of two physicians, who pronounced her insane. The return was traversed, and all its allegations denied.

The case was referred to Lewis B. Reed, who reported a month since, that the lady was deranged. She has been twelve months in the asylum.

Yesterday Mr. H. R. Cummings made a motion for her discharge, denying that she was or is insane. Mr. A. H. Wallace opposed the motion, and after a few moments' conversation it was decided to submit the case on the papers, which was accordingly done.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

The Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad vs. *Henry H. Goodman, &c.*—Judgment for defendant Ackerman, with liberty to plaintiffs to amend, so as to separate all defendants except Goodman & Co., who, as trustees, may properly be joined in a suit against each *cestui que trust*, at the option of the plaintiffs, (2 Paige 278,) or the usual term.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

Aaron D. Hopping et al. vs. *Thos. Arnold et al.*—The evidence shows that the goods replevined passed beyond the defendants' control before this action was commenced. On this ground alone he is entitled to be discharged from the order of arrest.

Albert L. Catlin vs. *Catharine O. Billings.*—Motion to make out the docket of the judgment "2d of April" granted; the applicant consenting to give security; also, to pay the judgment if the appeal is dismissed.

The Trustees of the First Baptist Church vs. *The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company.*—Settled; form of the first amendment allowed.

Jas. G. Dimond vs. *Geo. Dick.*—Form of judgment settled.

Geo. P. Bradford et al. vs. *Edward Fox.*—Case settled.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

In the Matter of the Goods, Chattels, &c., of Harvey Burdell, deceased.—Yesterday Mr. Charles Edwards was appointed guardian, *ad litem*, of Mrs. Clarinda Archer *née* McKee, Jas. McKee, Caroline McKee and Leonora McKee, minors, and next of kin to Dr. Burdell, to protect their rights on Mrs. Cunningham's appeal from the Surrogate's decision.

In re Petition of C. H. Kayser.—Prayer granted.

J. B. Overton vs. *J. Quinn et al.*—Judgment of invalidity of marriage granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

Goodman vs. *Orser, Sheriff.*—Motion granted, without costs.

Trask vs. *Blanchard*—Motion denied, without costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the City Judge.

It was understood that John Rodgers would be tried yesterday for the murder of John Swanston, in the Tenth-avenue, a few weeks ago, and a large crowd was assembled in consequence. On motion of the counsel for the prisoner the trial was postponed till to-day.

The Judge pronounced his decision on the application of the counsel for John B. Holmes, the architect and surveyor charged with forging his wife's name to a mortgage deed, to admit him to bail. The Judge decided that he should not be admitted to bail, the offence being of too great a magnitude.

The trial of Duffy and Drake, charged with the murder of a negro named Salters, was postponed till the January term.

John Mead, charged with the murder of Corney R. Wagner on Sept. 5, at the City Hospital, was placed on trial. Mead was taken to the Hospital while laboring under an attack of *mania a potu*, and in that state seized a bread-knife, lying on a shelf, and stabbed his fellow-patient Wagner. Dr. Bulkeley, of the City Hospital, deposed that Mead was insane at the time of the commission of the act. The Jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and Mead was remanded to be taken to the State Lunatic Asylum.

Edward D. Crocker, the boatswain of a ship in the United States service, was charged with robbing a prostitute of jewelry which she valued at $54. The case for the prosecution was by no means perfect, and the Jury acquitted the defendant. The commandant of the Navy Yard, and other naval officers, have expressed their readiness to restore Mr. Crocker to the position he held before this charge was made against him, being satisfied of his thorough integrity.

A man of inflammatory temper and combustible tendency, named Constant Blaize, pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery on Sebastian Zimmerman, on the 27th October. Sentence was reserved till Saturday.

Having nothing else to do, the Court adjourned.

COURT CADENDAR—TUESDAY, NOV. 10.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 608, 592, 491, 492, 536, 287, 183, 494, 471, 583, 119, 553, 501, 655, 621, 341, 385, 606, 569, 614, 618, 295, 49, 369, 645, 557.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—NOV. 10—Nos. 30 to 36, 38, 39, 40.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 286, 2099, 1293, 214, 311, 312, 313, 314, 314½, 321, 206, 255, 278, 287, 1621, 284.

Miscellaneous Items.

On Monday week, as the passenger train was leaving Wapsie station for the East, on the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad, between twenty and thirty Irish laborers who had been discharged, boarded the cars, and swore they would ride to Clinton free of charge. Conductor Smith remonstrated, and the Irish persisted. At length he attempted to force them from the cars. The Conductor and three assistants succeeded, after many bruises and hard knocks, in ejecting a portion of the rioters, and then gave the signal for the train to proceed. The row continued for nearly a mile, when the train again stopped, and the fight became severe and general. Pistols, knives and clubs were drawn and used indiscriminately, and one man was severely stabbed. At length twelve of the rioters were secured and lodged in jail.

W. C. Phillips, the individual who distinguished himself about eight years ago, by hoaxing the State Prison officers of Massachusetts into a search for a mythical treasure buried in the town of Sandwich, has just been liberated from eighteen years service to the State.

The Nicaragua fever prevails in Fort Bend, Texas, and it is said that a colony of sixty will go from that and adjoining counties, with implements of husbandry as well as of warfare, intending to become permanent settlers and cultivators of the soil.

The statement that a portion of the Nicaraguan army is about to sail from Galveston is contradicted by the *Civilian*. No effort has been made to dispatch a vessel from that port.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 9, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull, and prices favor buyers. Pearls, $6 37½@$6 50; Pots, $7 25@$7 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The Boston *Shipping List* of Saturday reports no important movements for last week. "A few small failures in the city, and one or two unlooked-for ones out of the city, have a tendency to increase the distrust now existing, and holders of goods are reluctant to part with them except for cash, or to parties of undoubted credit. Some buyers from the Provinces have been purchasing goods at the auction-houses, and the prices realized were fair, considering the general dullness of the trade and the quality of the goods. The New-England trade purchase very sparingly, but the business is quite as good as could be expected under the existing state of affairs, although it falls considerable under last year. Goods of all kinds can be bought low for cash, but cash purchasers continue scarce. We do not look for any improvement at present. In the manufacturing districts business continues almost suspended, and we do not anticipate any material increase in the manufacture for at least two or three months. Among the exports since our last we notice 866 cases from this port to San Francisco." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House has been as follows:

	1857.	1856.
For the week, cases	2,879	2,753
Since Jan. 1	214,070	203,317
Total	216,949	206,070

COFFEE—Is quiet and languid. Java, 16c.@16¼c.; Maracaibo, 11c.@13c.; Rio, 10c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo, 9¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash, and Laguayra at 11¾c.@12¾c. ℔ lb. Stock of Coffee in Baltimore on Saturday, 38,400 bags.

COTTON—Continues scarce and quiet at about previous quotations. Middling Upland at from 12¾c. @12¾c.; Middling Gulf, at 13c.@13¼c., cash, ℔ lb.; and other grades at proportionate rates.

New-Orleans Cotton Market, Oct. 31.

	Bales.
Stock on hand 1st September, 1857	7,919
Arrived since	197,593
Total	205,512
Exported to date	74,446
Stock on hand not cleared, Oct. 31, 1857	130,966

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened heavily and languidly. Subsequently the demand improved, and prices evinced renewed firmness and buoyancy. Sales 20,000 bbls., part to home dealers, but chiefly to shippers.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 75@$4 90
Extra State	4 95@ 5 25
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 75@ 4 85
Superfine Ohio	4 85@ 5 00
Fancy Ohio	5 10@ 5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 50@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 25@ 5 45
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 00

Toward the close holders claimed an advance. Canadian is unaltered. Sales 850 bbls. superfine to extra, at $5 10@$6 75 ℔ bbl. Southern Flour is depressed and languid. The transactions include 1,600 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at from $5 10@$7 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet at $3 50@$5 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The supply is moderate. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75@$2 ℔ 100 lbs.; $5 50 ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is pretty brisk and is firmer. Sales 58,000 bushels, including fair White Canadian at $1 30@$1 32; poor to good Red Western, 95c.@$1 16; ordinary to choice White Southern, $1 30@$1 35; and fair to good Red do., $1 25@$1 30 ℔ bushel. Corn is in light supply and good demand at strengthening rates. Sales 27,000 bushels, at 75c.@75½c. for Mixed Western, delivered, and 80c. for White Southern, in store, ℔ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at 75c.@80c. ℔ bushel. About 1,700 bushels State Barley changed hands, part common, at 70c. ℔ bushel. Oats are moderately dealt in, and are worth 43c.@45c. for Western; 41c.@43c. for State; 38c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 33c.@37c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. The Hudson River boats brought down during the last 48 hours, 34,037 bbls. of Flour, 22,000 bushels of Wheat, 16,875 bushels of Corn, and 5,983 bushels of Rye.

Chicago Breadstuff Movement, Nov. 6,

	Receipts by Canal and R. R.	Shipments by Lake.
Flour, bbls	2,862	2,691
Wheat, bushels	148,287	155,230
Corn, bushels	1,004	—
Oats, bushels	6,006	80
Barley, bushels	350	—

Detroit Breadstuff Receipts during the week ending with Nov. 7.

Flour, bbls	26,531	Oats, bushels	12,578
Wheat, bushels	75,827	Rye, bushels	1,650
Corn, bushels	3,620		

Buffalo Breadstuff Movement, Nov. 7.

	Receipts by Lake.	Shipments by Canal.
Flour, bbls	1,890	1,976
Wheat, bushels	98,743	119,977
Corn, bushels	—	6,523
Oats, bushels	—	503

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales River, at 50c.@65c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs. In Charleston, S. C., during the week ending the 6th inst., 3,000 bales were received, which depressed prices to 85c.@87½c. ℔ 100 lbs. The bulk of the receipts were disposed of at 85c. ℔ 100 lbs. Among the receipts were 500 bales Eastern, which had been sold to arrive, at $1, but as the quality did not come up to the expectation of the purchaser the sale was annulled, and it was subsequently sold at something under this figure. In New-Orleans, on the 2d inst., about 2,300 bales old Western (sound) were sold from warehouse by auction at $17 80@$18, all, however, except a few small lots, at $17 50 ℔ ton.

HIDES—1,500 Buenos Ayres were purchased in Boston last week, on private terms, for the New-York market.

HOPS—Dull and heavy, at 5c.@8c., cash, ℔ lb.

IRON—Unchanged.

LUMBER—The Detroit *Tribune* has published a statement of the lumber business of the State of Michigan. The recapitulation is thus given:

Total lumber on Eastern slope, feet	446,000,000
Total lumber on Western slope	328,600,000
Total lumber on North Peninsula	30,000,000
Total	814,600,000
Lath on Eastern slope	165,000,000
Lath on Western slope	135,000,000
Total	290,000,000
Aggregate value of lumber	$9,865,200
Aggregate value of lath	475,000
Total	$10,341,200
Aggregate of capital employed	6,118,500

LEAD—Is attracting some attention; but prices are still quite nominal.

LIME—Rockland, 75c.@80c. for common and $1@$1 05 for lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet, at our quotations. Porto Rico, 23c.@32c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@27½c.; New-Orleans, 35c.@45c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet, and prices are unchanged. Spirits do. is pretty actively sought after, but at reduced prices; 40c.@41c., cash, ℔ gallon. Resin and Tar appear as last noticed.

OILS—Are dull and prices are generally nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate request at former rates, $19 75 for Mess; $18@18 25 for Thin Mess; $16 75@$17 for Prime Mess, and $16 for Prime ℔ bbl. The stock of Pork in the New-Orleans Inspection Warehouses, on the 2d inst., was 3,527 bbls.—nearly all uninspected. Cut Meats are in better supply and demand, at 10½c. for new pickled Hams, and 8c. for Shoulders ℔ lb. Bacon 10c.@13c. ℔ lb. Lard is improving. The transactions since our last embrace 500 bbls. fair to choice, at 11½c.@13c. and 150 kegs at 13½c. ℔ lb. Beef is salable and firm. The transactions since our last consist of 200 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 50 for old repacked Western Mess; $14 for new do.; $11@$13 for old extra Western do.; $15 for new do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$7 for do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$23. Beef Hams $13@$16 ℔ bbl. The stock of Beef in the New-Orleans Inspection warehouses, on the 2d inst., was only 256 bbls. of all kinds. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 13c.@18c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 6½c.@9c., for common to choice, ℔ lb.

RICE—Continues quiet, but is held at $3@$4 for inferior to prime, ℔ 100 lbs. In Charleston, S. C., during the week ending Nov. 6, 2,833 tcs. were received and sold, principally for coastwise shipment, at prices ranging from $3 12½@$3 87½; the bulk of the sales, however, were made within the range of $3 25@$3 37½ ℔ hundred. 62,000 bushels rough Rice were also received and sent to mill.

SEEDS—In Boston, during last week, sales were made of 1,000 bags Calcutta Linseed on private terms; 1,000 bags at $1 25, cash; 3,000 bags at $1 27½, cash; and other considerable sales were reported at $1 25@$1 32½, cash, and $1 40@$1 45, 90 days and five months. In Canary Seed, sales of 25 bbls. at $3 25 ℔ bush., 6 months. Imports of Linseed into Boston from Jan. 1 to Oct 31:

Bags	1857. 490,384	1856. 296,300

SPICES—In Boston, during last week, the sales of pepper included 5,000 bags for export on private terms, and about 4,000 bags are shipping to Europe by importers; and to the trade the sales have been in large and small lots at 9¾c.@10c. ℔ lb., six months. A lot of 900 bags Jamaica Pimento has been taken for export at a price not public; 600 bags Ginger at 4½c., cash; and Nutmegs are dull at 55c.@60c. ℔ lb., six months.

SUGARS—The demand is animated, and prices are quoted firm. Sales since our last 1,800 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, chiefly Cuba, at from 5¼c.@8c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. Prime at 9¼c.@9½c. cash, ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Is quiet at old quotations.

New-Orleans Tobacco Statement, Nov. 2.

Stock on hand, 1st September, 1857, hhds	13,806
Arrived since	893
Total	14,699
Exported to date	7,587
Stock on hand not cleared	7,112

WHISKY—Sales 260 bbls. Ohio and Prison chiefly at 22½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were reported active, and rates were advancing. For Liverpool—Cotton, ¼d.@3-16d. ℔ lb., Flour, 2s.@2s 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ℔ bush.; Resin, 2s.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℔ tc.; and heavy goods 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

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Virginia half-pay and land laws; the reason which led to the passage of the act of July 5, 1832, by Congress; the names of the Virginia officers who received land, with an interesting account of the military land districts of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, the locations of warrants, surveys, etc.
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THE LITTLE GUIDE
AROUND NEW YOR

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 10, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents. Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

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Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles proffered to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The unemployed rallied again in Tompkins-square yesterday, beleaguered the City Hall, muttering much more violence than they looked, at one time denouncing Mayor WOOD as a humbug, demanding that he be brought out and exposed as a deceiver of hungry men—(whereupon the Mayor sent up for a force of policemen and received some hundred of them as a guard)—and then stretching out on the grass, quietly waited for some relief to be announced from the General Committees of the Common Council, or from the Common Council itself, which in its sessions during the afternoon considered their case. There were rumors of violence to be attempted to-day, in case no relief were afforded them, (and there was none,) but they were generally presumed to be untrue, or based only upon the reckless and unmeaning threats of some of the leaders of the parading party.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners, yesterday, General NYE offered a series of resolutions condemning the course which the unemployed are taking in parading the streets and threatening to obtain aid by force, and assuring the community that the Police Department was amply competent and ready to protect them in case an outbreak should occur. Mayor WOOD took exception to a part of the preamble, which, he claimed, reflected unjustly upon adopted citizens. An amendment was made and the resolutions adopted. PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., was not heard from. He was not at his place of business yesterday at all, and it is not definitely known that he will not accept. Members of the Department express their belief, with regret, that he will not.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen on Monday, the report of the Special Committee on the Mayor's message was read, and after debate, in which Councilman BOOLE the Chairman of that Committee, Councilmen MCCAHILL, WAUGH, BRADY, OTTERSON, JONES, WARNER and others took part, the report was adopted, and, by suspension of the rules the Board concurred with the action of the Board of Aldermen the same evening on the same subject. It was moved further to suspend the rules, so as to reach the street commission, but on vote the Board decided in the negative, many members stating that it would be practically useless owing to the difficulty in which that department is embroiled. The sum of $500 was awarded to the Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen in their capaciiy as Health Commissioners, and various other matters of comparatively minor interest were advanced a stage. The motion to adopt the report involving the Chief Engineer in censure for violating the City ordinances was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

The Board of Supervisors at their meeting refused to pass the bills for refitting the Supreme Court rooms. Supervisor BLUNT claimed that the charges for nearly all the items were exorbitant, and the report was referred back. In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a number of resolutions were passed, with a view to the amelioration of the condition of the poor and unemployed, and the Committee on Finance reported on the Mayor's Message in relation to the employment and payment of the unemployed. The Committee differed materially from those who consider the Government bound to furnish employment to those out of work, but while they disapproved of the plan of payment proposed by the Mayor, (50,000 barrels of flour, &c.,) they urged the immediate progress of all improvements to be made. The report, which was adopted, recommended the expenditure of $50,000 to macadamize Second-avenue and such other streets as the Common Council may designate.

Councilman WAUGH and two of his colleagues of the Committee on Lands and Places, sat yesterday to receive evidence as to certain charges of impropriety in the management of the works on the Central Park. The testimony of Lieutenant VEILE, the Engineer-in-Chief, and of Mr. MCINTOSH, the instruction and disbursing clerk, exhibited the conduct of the Board as in every way blameless. Mr. BACON, one of the surveyors, THOS GRAY, a carpenter, and JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, a laborer, complained of the refusal on the part of the Board to give them the wages due them from January till July, which accrued under the old *régime*, and of their reducing their wages without giving them notice. The Committee, after directing the clerk to subpœna all the Central Park Commissioners, adjourned the matter until to-day.

Demonstrations of the unemployed workingmen are occurring elsewhere than in this City. On Saturday afternoon, at Trenton, there was a large gathering of unemployed men, and a Committee was appointed to confer with the Common Council. A similar demonstration took place in Newark yesterday.

The official returns of the Maryland Election have all been received, and the vote for Governor foots up 44,764 for HICKS, American, and 36,197 for GROOME, Democrat—HICKS' majority, 8,567. The Americans will have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. The Congressional delegation is equally divided.

Another Slave case has excited the people of Boston. Mr. LEWIS SWEET and family have for some months been traveling in the North, accompanied by a Slave girl, named BETTY. While at Lawrence, Mass., a writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out to obtain possession of BETTY, on the ground that she was restrained of her liberty. Yesterday, at Boston, a hearing was had before Chief-Justice SHAW, where it transpired, after a private examination of the woman, that it was her voluntary wish to return to Tennessee with her master.

The City Banks last night resolved to call upon the Country Banks to redeem daily at the Metropolitan Bank, after Monday next, 16th November. The present accumulation of Country Notes will be carried by the City Banks until 1st May next; one-fifth, however, to be taken up each on the 1st January, 1st February, 1st March, 1st April, and 1st May. Interest at the rate of six per cent. to be allowed after 1st December. The proceedings are understood to look to early resumption, provided the arrangement is agreeable to the Country Banks.

The General Produce Markets yesterday were pretty active for Breadstuffs. Flour and Wheat were freely purchased, chiefly by shippers, and prices closed with more firmness. Corn was in fair demand, and advanced a shade. The scarcity of Cotton prevented important operations therein. Provisions were in moderate request at more regular prices. Sugars were more active at full rates. No remarkable change occurred in other kinds of Groceries. Freights were rctive, and rates favored shipowners.

The American Mayoralty Convention met last evening, in long and stirring session, JAMES W. BARKER in the Chair. On the first ballot the vote stood for Isaac O. Barker, 17; Zophar Mills, 12; James E. Cooley, 20; R. T. Haws, 4; Wm. Tucker, 5; C. G. Gunther, 4; I. J. Oliver, 1, and Fernando Wood, 1. The vote for Wood was given by P. J. Munroe, who said that Mayor Wood was still a member of the Twenty-second Ward Council. The announcement was made during the balloting that the Republicans had appointed a Committee of five to confer with them and others, and adjourned without nominating. No general disposition was manifested to cooperate with the Republicans, however, and the ballotings went on. After the fifth ballot Mills' and Barker's names were withdrawn in favor of Cooley. On the sixth ballot James E. Cooley received 45 out of 66 votes, and was declared unanimously elected. They waited on the Ex-Senator as a Committee of the Whole to announce the result.

The Republican Mayoralty Convention met last night, but after appointing a Committee to consult with the American Mayoralty Convention, adjourned without naming a candidate.

The Republicans, last night, renominated WASHINGTON SMITH for Governor of Almshouse.

Ex-Mayor HAVEMEYER declines to be considered a candidate for the Mayoralty.

TOOLE and HAGAN, two of the parties supposed to have been engaged in the horrible tragedy in Greenwich-street, were examined yesterday. Both stated that they had nothing to do with the murder or rape of the deceased; both acknowledged that they were at the house on the evening of the murder. Their testimony, if believed, tends to fasten the crime upon the two suspected parties who are at still large, O'CONNELL and "sailor Dan." It is believed that the latter has effected his escape in a vessel bound to a Southern port. The Police continued their search for these parties yesterday without success.

The case of ANNE B. SMITH, the young lady who has been detained in the Sanford Hall Asylum, came up yesterday. On consultation with his Honor the Judge, it was decided best to have the hearing private, and it will therefore be had either at his Honor's office or residence.

Captain SANGARTI, his mate, and crew of nine persons, who were rescued from the brig *Noticioso*, while in a sinking condition, by the bark *Hannah Secor*, have applied to the Spanish Consul to be sent home to Spain. The Consul will provide for them. Strenuous efforts were made by the crew of the bark to free the brig and get her into port, but the pumps after gave out, and the abandoned, sunk in an hour.

The New-York County Medical Society held its anniversary meeting last night, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Twenty-third-street, J. R. VAN KLEEK, M. D., President, in the Chair. Officers for the ensuing year were elected, and sixteen delegates chosen to the meeting of the State Medical Society, to be held at Albany in February.

A child, four years old, the daughter of D. M. HEDGES, Esq., No. 31 Washington-place, was enticed yesterday by a man unknown, into a carriage and carried off. The police getting on the villain's track, the little one was set down again so quickly that the thief was not discovered. A physician picked up the lost one and restored her to her parents.

The Democratic Union General Committee met at Tammany Hall, last evening, for the purpose of deciding upon the manner of the Primary Elections. The plan decided upon was similar to that of the last election—on a basis of nine to each Aldermanic District.

A Word of Counsel to Intelligent Working Men.

The assertion by large bands of men in menacing language, in the streets and squares of New-York, of sundry shallow theories concerning the "rights of labor" is a fact which reflects so much discredit on the present state of popular information upon this class of subjects, that we cannot avoid making an attempt, before matters go any further, to place the question before the working classes in its true light. We would fain save them from the misfortunes which the teachings of demagogues are likely to bring upon them by an appeal to their own reason, rather than by the bayonets of the National Guard. FERNANDO WOOD, with his usual want of scruple, has been urging them into excesses and pretensions which his organ, the *Herald*, two days ago proposed to repress by volleys of musketry. A very little reflection, united with the smallest modicum of self-respect, may save them from the wiles of the one, and the blood-thirsty menaces of the other.

We perfectly understand the terrible difficulties of the position in which the unemployed find themselves at the present moment. We can understand how hard it must be for a man to be swayed by considerations of abstract justice, or be consoled by the laws of political economy in the presence of a starving wife and children. We do not ask him to shut his ear to their cries, or steel his heart against the spectacle of their sufferings. But we do not wish him to suppose for one moment that he or his family has a right to be exempted from all share in the privation caused by the terrible catastrophe which has overwhelmed the nation. All classes are suffering from it, millionaires as well as paupers. The misfortune under which we are laboring, is, in the largest sense of the word, a national one. We do not, as we have said, ask the workman not to writhe under it, but we ask him to bear with a good grace, with manliness and dignity, what he must bear—in spite of himself, and to refrain from courses which cannot possibly bring him relief, and which, if pursued to extremes, must lead to his ruin. In other words, we ask at his hands obedience to reason and to law, and we have to add that it is only by obedience to both one and the other that he can affect any change in his condition which will not be a change for the worse.

The doctrine that a man has a *right* to be supplied with labor and wages by the Government or anybody, whether his services are needed or not, is a doctrine which took its rise in aristocratic countries in which the working classes are in a position of degradation and dependence, but which in America every workingman should repudiate with scorn and abhorrence. The monarchs and aristocracies of Europe hold that the working classes should not be required or encouraged to think for themselves; that they should have no influence in determining their own destiny; that all their interests should be left in the hands of their superiors,—that is, of the rich, whose duty it is to instruct them, teach them morality and religion, govern them, and find them labor and the means of support. It is to escape from this degrading tutelage and rise into the position of free agents, and full-grown men, with room for all their faculties to work and grow; with room for the largest progress, both moral and physical; with a voice in the management of public affairs, that the mass of foreign workmen come here. It is the possession of this proud independence that makes America the workingman's paradise. It is our boast, and we hope, in spite of the machinations of demagogues, that it will long continue to be our boast, that here all are equal before the law; that each of us holds his own destiny in his own hands, and, under God, is responsible to no one but himself for the use he makes of his talents, whether natural or acquired. We work in complete self-dependence. Fortune, to be sure, showers her favors unequally. Some succeed and some fail—but no one thinks of blaming his neighbor for his bad luck. The successful owe pity, and when necessary, relief, to their less fortunate brethren. The former owe it as a moral obligation, but the latter cannot demand it as a right. In Europe, as the Governments and the aristocracy have so organized society as to keep classes apart, render it difficult for a man to rise out of the sphere in which he was born, and undertake to meddle with and regulate almost every petty detail in the affairs of private individuals, when anything goes wrong, the sufferers have a right to look to them for aid. Where the working man is a serf or vassal, his lord is bound to find him work and food. But in a Republic, in which all are supposed to be partners, on a footing of perfect equality, and in which Government is instituted by all, simply for the protection of life and property, the right to labor does not exist, and the man who attempts to assert such a right, acknowledges, *ipso facto*, that his position is one of inferiority and subjection. He makes the relation between himself and the State, and between himself and the rich, that which exists between child and parent, or master and slave. Will the working men of New-York deliberately, and under any pressure whatever, so stultify themselves as to abandon the status of free citizens for that of *protégés* and dependents?

This is the political aspect of the question. In the light of abstract justice the position taken by the "hunger meetings" is even less tenable. The Government is but the representative of the City *en masse*. We are all a great company, and each tax-payer is a stockholder. What gives any one stockholder a *right* to demand labor from another? Why, we should like to know, is a bricklayer or excavator any more entitled to be provided with bricklaying or excavating at the public expense than a lawyer with clients, or a doctor with patients? There are hundreds of lawyers in this City at the present moment who cannot find work enough to pay for their board. What should we think of them if they marched in a body to the City Hall, and told Mayor WOOD that if he didn't find suits for them to carry on, and pay them in beef and flour at cost price, they would begin to plunder the houses of the rich? Is it not lamentable that under the smallest pressure of want, workingmen should be found ready to abandon their position of self dependence and equality, and cast themselves and their franchises in craven mendicancy at the feet of the first "scurvy politician" who chooses to play upon their passions and thoughtlessness?

We shall probably be told in answer to all this, that hungry men cannot reason, and that though our arguments may be good, they will not produce the desired effect unless they produce bread. Well, we reply that as far as the mere supply of either work or food is concerned, there cannot be a worse way to come at either one or other than to demand them as a right, when every man of intelligence in the whole community knows there is no such right. Threats of violent enforcement of a pretended claim alarm the rich, close their purses, paralyze industry and enterprise, and send capital off to places where people are sure of not having their stores plundered, or their safes robbed. No merchant will send his flour or his beef to New-York if he knows there is a mob waiting to rob him of them, and the result will be that greater scarcity than ever will follow, and prices will rise. It is hardly necessary to remind any one with a particle of brains, that plunder can't continue very long. No sane workingman in the City supposes he could live through the Winter by sacking houses. This may be done once or twice, but the law speedily interposes, a volley is fired, there is wailing in hundreds of homes, the wealthy are terrified and exasperated, the fountain of charity is dried up, and the poor dupes of demagogic chicanery are left in a worse plight than ever. In crises of this sort, order, reason, charity and conciliation must do all, or nothing can be done.

Important Railroad Decision.

One of the most important decisions ever made by the Court of Appeals in this State will be found reported in another column of this morning's TIMES. It relates to the right of a Railroad Company to lay its track through a public street or road, *without the consent of the owners of adjoining property*—and as it denies that right entirely, it strikes a death-blow at every Railroad in this City, and, for aught we can see to the contrary, throughout the State.

The case was this: Mr. MATHER WILLIAMSON, owning sundry lots fronting upon Washington-street, in the City of Syracuse, sued the Central Railroad Company for damages to his property, in having laid their track in that street. It was alleged in reply, that as it was a public street, and had been surrendered to the public use by the owners of the adjoining property, the Company had a right to build a Railroad through it, inasmuch as this was one mode by which the public made use of it. In the Supreme Court the case was decided in favor of the Railroad Company; but the plaintiff appealed, and the Court of Appeals has now reversed the judgment, and ordered a new trial.

The ground taken by the Court, in the opinion which was delivered by Justice SELDEN, with the unanimous concurrence of the Court, is, that the dedication of land to the use of the public as a highway, is not a dedication of it to the use of a Railroad Company; that the two uses are essentially different, and that, consequently, a Railroad cannot be built upon a highway without compensation to the owners of the fee. The case is argued at considerable length, but with clearness and force.

This decision gives to every owner of property upon any street through which a Railroad passes, claim for damages against the Company. It is possible that the peculiar construction of our City roads, and the possibility of driving upon their track with ordinary vehicles, may affect the application to them of the principles laid down by the Court—though we do not see how their effect can be changed or avoided. We presume the property owners upon the lines of these Roads will at once take steps to test this point.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.—The Kansas Constitutional Convention has adopted a clause concerning Slavery which leaves nothing doubtful upon that subject. It recognizes the institution as already established in the Territory, and prohibits the Legislature from getting rid of it.

We are glad to find that the subject has been thus fairly met. It will bring the issue as directly before Congress or the people, as any one could desire. There are no open indications of a purpose on the part of the Convention to submit the Constitution to the popular vote, although the President, Dr. CALHOUN, openly declared his preference for such a course. They seem much more likely now, not only to frame a State Constitution, but to organize a State Government, as they are authorized to do by the law authorizing the Convention, and to place such limits upon the right of voting as will effectually answer their purpose,—and then submit the whole matter to the action of Congress.

Such a course will renew the agitation of the Slavery question, in national politics, upon a large scale. If the leaders of the Democratic party are wise, they will never allow the subject thus to come up for national discussion,—for it could not, under any conceivable circumstances, give them a particle of strength, but would be almost certain to rend the party fatally and hopelessly asunder.

The Unemployed.

In both branches of the Common Council last evening elaborate reports were presented and adopted upon the Mayor's Message, recommending the purchase and sale by the City of provisions to the poor. Both are able and sensible documents, and that of the Aldermen is especially worthy of perusal and reflection. It exposes the sophistries of the Mayor's Message and offers views of the prevailing panic, not only just in themselves, but well calculated to allay excitement and lead to a more healthy state of sentiment among the laboring classes. Both Boards recommended that every possible effort be made to place the public works of the City in such a condition as to afford as much employment for labor as possible,—while they discourage any extravagant hopes of aid or relief from the City Government.

A serious split has already taken place in the ranks of the Unemployed. Part of them begin to see that they have been merely the dupes of designing partisan politicians, who are endeavoring to make capital out of their distresses and who care nothing for their misfortunes, and will do nothing for their relief. The ultra communistic notions of the German radicals who have embraced this opportunity to advocate pillage and plunder, have disgusted others of more rational and sober views, who are not disposed thus to be led into adding crime to misfortune and plunging themselves and their families into still deeper wretchedness.

There is to be a grand meeting of them all at Tompkins-square this morning, and it is natural to suppose that last night's proceedings of the Common Council will, at the outset, discourage and exasperate them. They have been repeatedly urged by Mayor WOOD to await the action of this body, and assumed that it would relieve their wants, and carry his recommendations into effect. These promises have not been kept, as it was evident to every intelligent person from the beginning they could not be. We trust, however, that a little reflection will convince the mass of these people that violence of any kind is the last thing to be thought of, as it will be the most fatal thing to which they can resort.

Rumors were current yesterday that a plan had been formed, and would be carried into execution to-day, to attack and plunder the Assay Offices and the Banks in Wall-street. So much credit was given to them that Marshal RYNDERS and some of the other officers of the General Government took the precaution to provide for the attendance of a body of United States troops in case of emergency. We cannot believe, however, that any considerable number of our population are prepared for extremities so criminal, and so certain to be disastrous to themselves.

CANADIAN LOYALTY.—It is with loyalty, no doubt, as it is with patriotism, or at least as TALLEYRAND said it was; it increases in intensity the further it is removed from its object. Thus, the inhabitant of a colony is always more loyal than the resident of the Court, or at least he should be, according to the natural order of things. There have been some exceptions, to be sure, as was proved at Bunker Hill and other places, but our neighbors, the Canadians, are sufficiently loyal to their monarch to confirm the rule. They have recently been giving a new and striking instance of their loyal natures by a demonstration against *Harper's Magazine* because that popular work, in its last number contained a disrespectful mention of Queen VICTORIA, whom it called VICTORIA GUELPH, casting at the same time unhandsome reflections on her grandfather and Uncles. Mr. THACKERAY had said much worse things of these royal personages in his lectures on the Four GEORGES, almost within sound of Buckingham Palace, without causing any offence to H. B. M.'s subjects who listened to him; but the loyal people of Montreal have shown their attachment to their Sovereign lady by banishing *Harper's Monthly* from their reading room. *Harper*, however, it must be said, made a mistake in calling VICTORIA GUELPH a "snob," become she refused to receive DICKENS at Windsor Castle as a gentleman. Her Majesty was unjustly blamed in that matter. The facts were simply these: She had a wish to see DICKENS and his company of amateurs give a representation of WILKIE COLLINS' drama of the "Frozen Deep," and invited them to the Castle to give a performance of the piece. But DICKENS replied that he and the gentlemen associated with him would comply with her Majesty's wish with great pleasure, only the ladies who assisted them not being professional players he could not take them to the Castle unless the Queen chose to receive them as her guests. This her Majesty could not do because they had never been presented to her in a regular way at a "Drawing-room." Mr. DICKENS then proposed that the Court should come to his house and see the drama, but this again would have been against all etiquette, and unjust to her other subjects whom she never honored in a similar manner. The difficulty was at last got over by a compromise, by the Dickens party giving a representation at one of the small public theatres, at which her Majesty was present, and all parties saved their honor.

Harper took the affair rather too much to heart, we think, and made complaints against the Queen which Mr. DICKENS would have hardly thought proper. But, our Canadian neighbors have taken up the matter seriously, and exhibited their loyalty in a very plucky manner. It strikes us that instead of depriving themselves of the pleasure of reading *Harper's Monthly*, the better way would have been to have retaliated by making fun of Mr. BUCHANAN. We hope it will not lead to any more serious consequences.

THE MAYORALTY.—The Mayoralty Ball has opened at last. The Republican Convention very wisely abstained from making any nomination. The Americans, incapable of so much self-denial, nominated JAMES E. COOLEY as their candidate on the fifth ballot. This action opens the way for the easy reelection of Mayor WOOD.

THE AMAZONIAN AFFAIR.—We learn from a reliable quarter that the attack upon Mr. EUGENE THORN, by a female in Broadway, a few days since, grew out of circumstances not at all calculated to inflict any discredit upon him. He had given advice to a young friend, which the latter imprudently repeated, and thus brought upon Mr. THORN the unfeminine resentment of the party concerned. We make this explanation very gladly, to correct certain inferences which might have been drawn from statements heretofore published.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Marine Corps Ordered to Concentrate at New-York, to Protect the Sub-Treasury.

The New-York Post-Office Site—The French Minister—Central American Affairs, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 9.

Orders were issued here to-day for the immediate concentration at New-York of the Marine Corps stationed at Boston, Philadelphia and Washington, to protect the Sub-Treasury and other public property from rioters. If necessary, all the available Army Corps will also be ordered for the same duty. Colonel HARRIS, commanding the Marine corps at Brooklyn, who was here on special duty, went to New-York to-night, under orders to report to General SCOTT forthwith. If any efforts should be made against the Sub-Treasury, the most decisive measures of punishment are determined on by the Administration.

Councilman JONES, Chairman of the Committee to inquire into the expediency of selling a lot in the Park to Government for the Post-Office site, having addressed the Postmaster-General on the subject, Mr. BROWN to-day addressed him a letter formally renewing the offer of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars—admitting that the lot is worth more, but declaring it all he had to give, and suggesting that the building to be erected would be an ornament to the City, and that the public convenience seemed to demand its location there. Mr. BROWN also states positively that if the offer is not accepted, the building cannot be erected for some years to come, because it will necessarily fall under the policy of retrenchment recently resolved on by the Administration relative to all uncommenced public structures. As he had made the offer for this site prior to the present crisis, the Government will feel bound to make an exception in favor of it if accepted; if not, then the subject will be dropped entirely. It is well understood here that nothing except Mayor WOOD's influence over the Board of Aldermen delays the immediate conclusion of the negotiation, and the consequent disbursement of half a million of dollars among the laboring men with whose sufferings he is professing so much sympathy.

Governor WALKER has not yet arrived, nor have there been any telegrams to his family. It is supposed that he has been unexpectedly delayed.

I understand that Mr. MASON has forwarded to the State Department his resignation of the French Mission, to take effect in January.

It is rumored that IRISARRI is to be received as Minister from Nicaragua, to-morrow. The statement is discredited, although it is possibly true, as the President, in view of Costa Rica's recent movements, is desirous to send a Minister to Nicaragua as early as possible. Still, his reception is not yet determined upon by the Cabinet.

The Naval Courts are still engaged upon the cases of RINGGOLD, BARNEY and HUNT. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 9.

Much misapprehension exists in regard to the views of the Administration on the Tehuantepec question, but the Administration has nothing to do with any agreement entered into between Mexico and the Louisiana Company, nor does it favor any other private interest. Mexico has offered to extend, for a large pecuniary consideration, the rights which the United States acquired under the Gadsden Treaty, connected with that subject. The correspondence will be transmitted to Congress.

The Government has been officially advised that Señor ESCALANTE has been selected by Costa Rica as Special Envoy to the United States. He is expected to arrive by the next steamer, but will not interfere with the functions of MOLINO. His mission is connected with the freedom of the Nicaragua Transit Route, under the protection of the great commercial powers.

It has heretofore been stated that Lieut. J. C. IVES, of the Topographical Engineers, had been assigned to the important duty of exploring the Colorado of the West. This gentleman with his corps of assistants, at last accounts, had arrived at San Francisco.

The expedition was to sail for San Diego and cross from thence by land to Fort Yuma. From that point they will descend the Colorado to its debouchure into the Gulf of California, and there to meet the schooner which was to sail from San Francisco with the supplies.

After putting the little iron steamer together Lieut. IVES, and his party complete, will at once embark and proceed on their exploration.

Another Slave Case in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 9.

Mr. LEWIS SWEET and family, accompanied by a slave girl named BETTY, have been spending several months traveling North. Their last stopping place was Lawrence, where a writ of *habeas corpus* was obtained, on the ground that BETTY was restrained of her liberty. The parties were brought to this city to-day, and a hearing was had before Chief Justice SHAW. Mr. and Mrs. SWEET, who were present, stated that they would cheerfully abide by BETTY's own choice in the matter. After the case had been stated by the respective counsel, J. A. ANDREWS, Esq., for the petitioners in the writ, and Mr. WARSON, of Lawrence, for the claimants, Judge SHAW retired with the woman to an adjoining room for the purpose of ascertaining her wishes, without bias from the presence of those around her.

On returning, the Judge stated that it was BETTY's voluntary decision to return with her master to Tennessee, and the Court thereupon passed the following order: "That BETTY is at liberty to remain in Massachusetts, or to return with her master to Tennessee, as she may see fit." The case was then dismissed, BETTY retiring with her master and mistress, apparently contented.

The rumor that a Fugitive Slave case was pending caused considerable excitement, and attracted a crowd in and about the Court-House, and several colored persons made strong and unavailing appeals to BETTY to accept the freedom offered to her.

Exciting Meeting of Temperance Men.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 9.

Quite an exciting meeting of Temperance men took place here to-night, Professor AMASA MCCOY late Editor of the *Prohibitionist*, having advertised that he would deliver an address denouncing Mr. DELAVAN as unfaithful to the cause of Temperance.

When the meeting organized a member of the Temperance Society rose, and, after denouncing Professor MCCOY for his course, introduced a resolution that the meeting was not held at the request of of any temperance organization. This was carried amidst confusion.

Professor MCCOY was frequently interrupted by cries of disapprobation. Resolutions denouncing Mr. DELAVAN were offered at the close of his address.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Bank.

DESPERATE CONDITION OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 9.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Bank was held this morning. Mr. WILLIAM C. PATTERSON, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. ALLISON as President, was called upon to make a statement. He said no statement could be made here that would be falsified in twenty-four hours. No statement could be made to which he would be willing to put his signature. The funds of the Bank had been used in improper transactions, had been used for purposes of which only the Directors were aware. The directors of the Bank were better known by the public outside than by the officers inside, and the books had been falsified.

Mr. PATTERSON declines the Presidency.

All the Bank Directors have resigned, except ALLISON, who has left the country.

If the Bank goes to assignment now, no man will say its debts can be paid; but, if carefully nursed, the Bank may be resuscitated. Meagre and unsatisfactory as this statement is, it is the only one that can be made. There are no data by which to go; the bills receivable were sold by the President, the funds were abstracted in divers ways, money was taken out and charged to different accounts as the President chose. It would need officers to trace the operations of the President during four years. Large transactions by the President, unknown to the Directors, have just come to light.

Resolutions were adopted, and a Committee of five large stockholders was appointed to recommend proper Directors; also to report to what extent the capital of the Bank is impaired by the authorized or fraudulent acts of the late President; and the names of any aiders and abettors in such fraudulent acts and declaring the seat of ALLISON vacant.

JOHN N. DUTTON, of the firm of AUSTIN ALLISON & Co., made a defense of the late President of the Bank, and said that he would return to America and answer the charges. He inquired if Mr. PATTERSON could give no figures why a suit was brought against ALLISON for $200,000. The speech was hissed and the speaker proceeded with much difficulty. He further stated that ALLISON, three weeks after accepting the presidency, said that if he had known the condition of the Bank he could not have been tempted to accept.

Mr. PATTERSON replied that all the Directors, on oath testified that ALLISON had used $200,000 improperly.

At this stage of the proceedings there was much disorder, with cries of "ALLISON can't be whitewashed," "too well known," &c.

The meeting proceeded to consider the relief act, and accepted it.

From Baltimore.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY—ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE ELECTION RIOTS, &c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 9.

The Board of Commissioners of Public Works met to-day and elected ten Directors on the part of the State in Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Hon. JOSHUA VAN SANT, JOHN S. GITTINGS, JAMES M. SCHLEY and E. M. MEALY, were removed, and JOHN EVERETT, JACOB SHOWER, B. C. HOWARD and WM. G. HARRISON, elected in their places.

Messrs. SCHLEY and MEALY voted in favor of the extra dividend of 30 per cent., the payment of which is now restrained by injunction. After the 1st of December the Know-Nothings will have a majority of the Commissioners, and they will probably upset the election. A movement is on foot to remove CHAUNCEY BROOKS from the Presidency.

PATRICK KELLY, the man shot at the Seventeenth Ward polls on election day, died last night.

ABBOTT's Iron-rolling mill has stopped for want of work. It is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the country.

Result of the Maryland Election.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 9.

Complete returns of the State election have been received. The vote for Governor was 44,764 for HICKS, and 36,197 for GROOME, making HICKS' majority 8,567.

The Senate will be composed of 15 Americans and seven Democrats, and the House of 44 Americans and 29 Democrats.

BARTOL, Democrat, is elected Judge of the Court of Appeals from the First Judicial District.

Three Americans and three Democrats are elected to Congress.

Sentence of a Defaulter and Mail Robber.

TORONTO, Monday, Nov. 9.

MOSES R. CUMMINGS, who embezzled $6,000 from the Upper Bank of Canada, was to-day sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for five years.

SAMUEL D. ROSS was sentenced to the Penitentiary for life for robbing the mail of $2,000. Upon receiving his sentence he fainted.

Arrival of Shipwrecked Seamen at Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 9.

The mails from all points South, as late as due, are to hand.

The first and second mates and four of the seamen of the ship *Ossipee*, and fourteen of the seamen of the ship *Forest State*, have arrived at Charleston. Both vessels belonged to Portland. The first was lost on Bahama and the second on Beminis Reef.

A New Way to get rid of Tenants.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, Nov. 9.

BRIDGET MCINTYRE, of Central Falls, died on Saturday from the effects of fright and smoke, caused by the landlord of the building in which she lived having stuffed the chimney with straw to smoke his tenants out.

Non-Receipt of the Arabia's News.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Nov. 9.

We have fine weather here and at Trepassy to-day, and if the *Arabia* should pass within ten or fifteen miles of Cape Race, the news-yacht will be sure to board her and obtain her news. The telegraph lines between this city and New-York are, as usual, in excellent working order.

The Great Republic in Distress.

HAMPTON ROADS, Saturday, Nov. 7.

Arrived—Ship *Flying Eagle*, of Boston, from Callao, 58 days. The Captain reports having seen the clipper ship *Great Republic* at the Falkland Islands, apparently in distress. Masts all standing. Apparently had sprung a leak.

The Schooner Lucy Ann.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 9.

The schooner *Lucy Ann*, BLAKE, from New-York for Portland, arrived at Holmes' Hole yesterday in a leaking condition, having struck a rock near West Chop. The cargo is damaged.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A new Comedietta, the joint production of Messrs. DION BOUCICAULT and CHARLES SEYMOUR, was brought out at this Theatre last evening, before a capital house. The piece is entitled, "Wanted a Widow, with Immediate Possession." It pictures the experiences of a gentleman in difficulties touching money and marriage. An advertisement of his appears in a newspaper, intimating that a highly respectable gentleman would be happy to meet a lady, with matrimonial intent; she must be wealthy, and if under fifty years of age, all the better. Two widows answer the advertisement. *Mrs. Lovebrid* (MRS. ALLEN) is rich. Her friend, *Lady Blanche Mountjoy* (Miss GANNON) is not so rich. The widows confer as to prospects, agree to change characters, and the rich one becomes poor to suit the occasion. A rendezvous has been named in the rich one's answer, but both contrive to be on hand at the *denouement*. Before the final catastrophe, however, there is a sudden apparition of an unpleasant functionary known as a Sheriff's officer, who is after *Mr. Harry Revel*, (the advertiser.) That gentleman is at a wayside inn, hiding from his creditors, disguised in the clothes of his own footman, and, in that character, has received the first of the lady's love missives for transmission to his master. He keeps up the fiction to hoodwink the bailiff, who is one *Mr. Merry Clinch*, (WALCOT,) a jolly dog, given to propounding bad conundrums, and who entertains a profound sense of his own reputation as a wit. *Merry Clinch* and *Revel* lay a plan to catch *Revel's* master. They divide the bonus (£100) paid to the bailiff for bagging his game and *Merry Clinch* furnishes a champagne dinner, at which the master is to be introduced, and

when introduced, seized. They are very jolly together till *Revel* steps out to see about a carriage for the prisoner, but, before he leaves such agreeable society, begs to hand the bailiff a note of introduction to his master. The footman fails to reappear; bailiff reads the note only to find he is "done;" gets into a passion; but discovers finally that his note is written on the back of *Revel's* letter from the widow. Time and place are named, the bailiff finds access to the garden of the house, ascends to the parlor by a ladder left conveniently, by an upholsterer, outside the window; enters, and confronts the runaway, to that gentleman's utter consternation. A bell-rope, left in the room by the aforesaid upholsterer, is a convenient shackle to bind the prisoner's ankles while the bailiff, hidden under a table, agrees to "give him rope" as the lady melts. The scene at this point is very funny. Meanwhile, both widows come into the room to see the upshot of their stratagem. *Lady Blanche* has laid odds of ten to one (in hoops) that the lover will take the money and banish the love. An old affection he has for *Mrs. Lovebrid*, however, returns in such strength that he cannot resist; she tells him she is rich, not poor, relieves him from his embarrassment, the officer takes the coil from about his leg, and all ends happily. The piece is well written, sparkles with jokes, and is produced with an eye to stage effect. The acting was excellent, and the reception flattering. In response to a call for the authors, Mr. LESTER came before the curtain and returned thanks in their behalf. The performance will be repeated this evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—A tragedian with something more than voice is the want of the age. So keenly is this felt that even indifferent artists, if they give promise of possible excellence in the future, are received and encouraged tumultuously here and every where. Some two or three years ago Mr. MCKEAN BUCHANAN proposed, in a number of serious entertainments, to supply the desideratum, but failed. He was not looked upon as a great artist, nor was he remarked for those eccentric flashes of genius which sometimes unhappily illuminate even mediocrity. He was then a respectable actor, powerfully gifted by nature, but rough and unwieldy. In the interim he has made a tour of the world, and returns to us, once more, to ask our suffrage,—a Layard among candidates. SHAKESPEARE'S tragedy of "Lear" was selected for the occasion of his *début*, last night, and he made a hit in it. What is more, he deserved it. The performance was excellent; clearly intentioned, thoroughly sustained, and, rarer still, not overdone. Mr. BUCHANAN is an eclectic of the most intellectual kind, and to his judgment he brings the demonstrative accessories of a towering frame, a prodigiously sonorous voice, and an action at once expressive and impressive. We might except from this latter clause some slight eccentricities of motion noticeable in his gyrations last night, but on a new stage these are not to be termed exaggerations until he indulges in them intentionally, and we do not think that Mr. BUCHANAN will intentionally exaggerate either in voice or action. Indeed, the leading feature of his performance last night was the admirable restraint he imposed on himself—the sudden reining up of wild passion—the cold restraint of age still fitly lingering in the hot frenzy of *Lear*. It would not be using a sufficient word to say that Mr. BUCHANAN has improved. He is so different from his former self (dramatically) that he must be reconsidered and reviewed as a new artist. If he can sustain the excellence of his performance last night, he ranks with the best tragedians of the age, and in this character has certainly had no superior for many years.

CONCERT.—Mme. LA GRANGE, assisted by LABOCCETTA, GASSIER and other artists from the Academy, will give a concert to-night at the Mozart Hall, Broadway. The entertainment is for the benefit of Miss SIMON, a very promising soprano, who proposes to visit Europe for the purpose of completing her musical education. We trust there will be a crowded attendance.

FIRE IN BROOME-STREET.—At 12 M. yesterday a fire was discovered in the two-story frame tenant-house rear of No. 381 Broome-street. The building was occupied by SAMUEL PUGSLEY, WASHINGTON CHAPMAN and their families, both laboring men, and LYDIA WALKER, a washerwoman. They sustained an aggregate damage of about $200. No insurance. Mr. WM. S. RIDENBOCK owned the building; his loss was $150. Insured for $500 in the Market Insurance Company. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

THORN'S WASHINGTON SOLD AT AUCTION.—THORN's brown stone statue of WASHINGTON that was placed in the Park in front of the City Hall, was sold at auction yesterday morning to satisfy a mortgage. There was but little competition, and the statue was knocked down by the Sheriff for $250.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH CARPETING – GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,

In consideration of the present financial panic, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

In the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT they have reduced their English and French fancy cassimere pants to order to $9, worth $11 and $12; velvet and cashmere vests in proportion—FOR CASH.

NOTICE.
$600,000 worth of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
TO BE SOLD OUT AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

In view of the financial panic, and of the fact that it may continue some weeks longer so as to leave us with an immense stock on hand too late in the season, we have concluded

TO CLOSE IT OUT AT ONCE.

It consists of a large assortment of every description of ELEGANT FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS, Manufactured with great taste, either from goods of our own importation or getting up. Also, a superb stock of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Shirts of our own manufacture, robes, shawls, gloves, &c., &c. The money of all solvent banks in this and the surrounding States taken at par.

We have on hand also a large stock of
VERY LOW-PRICED CLOTHING
FOR SOUTHERN AND WESTERN TRADE,
Which we will close out to dealers at a
Very heavy per centage less than cost.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren-st., New-York.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 675 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and sales room, on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with their furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves,) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Cryder's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WALTON, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LAWRENCE BOWELL, Milwaukie.
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every approved variety of Bandages skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, CLOSING OUT FOR CASH, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.—A good overcoat for $5. Also, a great variety of Raglans, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., equally cheap.
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

MARRIED.

THURSTON—HAWKINS.—On Saturday, Nov. 7, at the Lake Village M. E. Church, by Rev. Daniel Jones, GEORGE H. THURSTON, of Brooklyn, to HANNAH FRANCES, daughter of Mills Hawkins, of Lakeland, L. I.

DIED.

LUNDY.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 9, Mr. CHARLES G. LUNDY, in the 24th year of his age.
His friends, and the friends of the family of his father-in-law, Boltis M. Fowler, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Burchard's.) His remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

MARSH.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 9, PETER ALFORD E. MARSH, son of Peter and Augusta Marsh, aged 9 months and 14 days.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 136 East Broadway.

SHELDON.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 9, KATE, wife of M. L. Sheldon, aged 20 years.
The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Grammercy Park House, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WORK.—In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 9, PRESTON H., only son of Geo. H. and Cornelia A. Work, aged 1 year and 10 months.
The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 87 East 29th-st., without further invitation, to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, 10th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

KINERY.—In this City, on Sunday night, Nov. 8, after a long and painful illness, MARGARET, widow of Owen Kinzey, aged 42 years, 5 months and 16 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 433 6th-av., without further notice.
Our loss—but her gain.

SCHUREMAN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 8, suddenly, of convulsions, RICHARD VAN NOSTRAND, youngest child of Melancthon F. and Harriet Schureman, aged 1 year, 9 months and 13 days.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 27 Bank-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.
☞ New Brunswick papers please copy.

BANCROFT.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 5, JOEL N. BANCROFT, lately a resident of New-Orleans, aged 43 years.
His remains were conveyed to Sharon, Conn., for interment.

BARKER.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 6, of lingering illness, HARRIET BARKER, relict of the late Wm. C. Barker, in the 65th year of her age.
Her friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 21 Clinton-place, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, at 2½ P. M., without further notice.

STEELE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Nov. 7, Col. WILLIAM STEELE, in the 54th year of his age.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, 10th inst., without further invitation.

SAMMIS.—In Williamsburg, on Saturday, Nov. 7, JOHN HENRY, son of Stephen H. and Julia A. Sammis, in the 19th year of his age.
Funeral on Tuesday, Nov. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 61 South 3d-st., Williamsburg.

SOUTHWORTH.—At Orange, N. J., on Sunday morning, Nov. 8, of consumption, in the 43d year of her age, Mrs. JANE J., wife of Mr. J. E. Southworth, of the firm of Messrs. Southworth, Slauson & Co., of this City.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Strong-place Church, (corner of Strong-place and Degraw st.,) South Brooklyn.
☞ Oneida County papers please copy.

RILEY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 8, after a brief illness, JOSEPH RILEY, aged 80 years and 3 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Centenary M. E. Church, corner of Johnson and Jay sts., on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

MOON.—In Flushing, on Saturday, Nov. 7, JANE, wife of Martin Moon, formerly of Brooklyn.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Henry B. Moon, No. 91 Prospect-st., to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
A large and well-selected stock of
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS
FOR CASH,
At MILLER, POWERS & HEDGES',
No. 53 Murray-st., (up stairs.)
They respectfully invite buyers to call and examine their stock which they are now offering for sale at prices to suit the times.

IMPORTANT.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUT OF SHIPS WM. NELSON, MERCURY, ARAGO, &c., over 150 casks and cases of FINE FRENCH CHINA
TEA SETS,
DINNER SETS,
TOILET SETS,
PARIS CLOCKS and
BRONZES,
VASES, and
FANCY GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
to which we respectfully invite the attention of the public.
These goods were ordered by us in Europe previous to the commencement of the present disastrous panic, principally for the Southern market, but in consequence of the depressed state of business in the country, and the impossibility of making collections out of New-York, we have decided to retain them in our store, and offer them to our
RETAIL CUSTOMERS FOR CASH,
AT SUCH AN
UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE
as must insure a speedy sale. We have devoted the whole of our FIRST FLOOR exclusively to these goods, and they will be displayed ready for sale on and after
TUESDAY, 10TH INSTANT,
with the price marked in plain figures.
We invite a visit to our establishment on this occasion, feeling assured that an inspection of the styles and prices will convince every one that this is an opportunity of obtaining goods in our line that will in all probability not occur again. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.
Our store will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, for the purpose of opening and arranging these goods.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
FOR CASH.
The subscribers will positively offer their
ENTIRE STOCK
OF BUILDING HARDWARE, &c.,
Being the largest in variety and extent in the United States, at
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS.
Also, Stubbs' and Sheffield FILES and TOOLS, STEEL WIRE and MANDRILS, LOCKSMITHS' and BELLHANGERS' MATERIALS, WROUGHT and CAST LOCKS, PORCELAIN and PLATED WARE, SHELF BRASS GOODS, fine CABINET and PADLOCKS, NIGHT LATCHES, SAFE FASTENINGS for doors, windows, and shutters of every description.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch.

DAILEY'S IS THE PLACE
For China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver Plated Ware.
Their White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, at.. $8 50
Their Gilt Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, at.. 5 85
Their Fancy Gilt Tea Sets, 44 pieces, at.. 6 99
Their White French China Dinner Sets, at.. 26 00
Their Fancy French China Dinner Sets, at.. 47 00
Their Silver Plate Urns, at.. 10 00
Their Silver Plated Cake Baskets, at.. 3 75
Continue to be unapproachable. During the present week
200 PACKAGES
of elegant, newly-imported French Goods will be added to our stock. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
Our neighbors boast of having bought many of our goods during the past week, and of having afterwards sold them from their own establishments at 50 per cent. advance upon the prices paid us. As the articles thus bought and resold were obtained under a species of false pretences, i. e., by sending persons to buy them who were ostensibly consumers and not dealers, we deem it to be
OUR DUTY
to caution the public against the practice, and to warn them not to buy $10 Gilt Tea Sets until they have ascertained positively that they are not the exact kind that we sell at $6 99. The same may be said in reference to our Gilt and Fancy Dinner Sets.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

EMBROIDERED SETS,
200
just received, and for sale at half the price of importation.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., cor. of Mercer.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., 12 hours from New York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

DEMOCRATS!
Can you afford to reelect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he act towards our party (to which he claims to belong) as a Democrat or an autocrat?
IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

PEDDLE ASH STOVE COAL AT $5 PER TON—We are again delivering, from boat, our best Red Ash Coal, stove and egg sizes, which we are still selling at the above low price. TRUESLOW, BROTHERS,
Nos. 14 Wall, 230 Cherry and 265 East 14th sts.,
New-York.
Foot of South 7th and South 10th sts., Williamsburg.

A BARGAIN FOR OVERSTOCKED DRY GOODS DEALERS.—A splendid country seat, cost $20,000, will be sold for $15,000, of which $8,000 will be taken in a good stock of staple and fancy dry goods. The balance may remain on mortgage. Address W. M. L., Union-square Post-Office.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, MILLINERY and Head-Dress Goods, Wholesale and Retail, at the New Ribbon Store, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st. LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS A YARD.—J. H. TOWNSEND & CO., have just received a lot of ladies' French cloths, of choice shade and fine quality, at $1 50 a yard. A decided bargain.
Nos. 701 Greenwich-st., and 467 6th-av.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BRADY'S GALLERY
IS OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

THE GOLD MEDAL,
THE HIGHEST PRIZE OFFERED BY
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
AT ITS RECENT FAIR, WAS AWARDED TO
M. B. BRADY.

PORTRAITS MAY BE MADE AT ANY HOUR FROM 8 TO 4½ O'CLOCK. PERSONS WHO CALL ON THEIR WAY TO OR FROM BUSINESS WILL BE DETAINED BUT A FEW MINUTES.
EMBARRASSMENT IS FREQUENTLY OCCASIONED BY THE NUMBER WHO REQUIRE SITTINGS ABOUT MID-DAY; AND THIS NOTICE IS DESIGNED TO CORRECT A PREVALENT IMPRESSION THAT PORTRAITS ARE BETTER TAKEN AT THAT HOUR. THEY ARE MADE WITH EQUAL FACILITY AND EXCELLENCE MORNING AND AFTERNOON, AND IN CLEAR OR CLOUDY WEATHER.

BRADY'S GALLERY,
NO. 359 BROADWAY.

Now is the time to obtain PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS. The splendid pictures at BRADY'S GALLERY are selling at half their former cost.
Nearly THIRTY THOUSAND PORTRAITS have been made during the past year, and their quality is too widely known to require description. They are regarded as the perfection of Photography by those familiar with the art.
The superb IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH is sold at $15 $20 and $30. Several hundred specimens of the Imperial are exhibited at the Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. Among these are portraits of
JAMES BUCHANAN,
JOHN C. FREMONT,
MILLARD FILLMORE
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
THOMAS H. BENTON,
WILLIAM L. MARCY,
JOHN TYLER,
LEWIS CASS,
R. J. WALKER,
FRANKLIN PIERCE,
DANIEL S. DICKINSON,
JAMES GUTHRIE,
N. P. BANKS,
BANCROFT,
BRYANT,
WILLIS,
LOWELL,
HALLECK,
EDGAR A. POE,
JOHN G. SAXE,
LORD MACAULAY,
HENRY C. CAREY,
CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN,
As Meg Merriles,
CHARLES MATHEWS,
FREZZOLINI,
THALBERG,
VESTVALI,
WM. PAIGE,
MISS HOSMER,
DR. RAE,
DR. KANE,
PROF. MORSE,
All (with one exception) recent productions. Much interest attaches to the collection, as no other of similar extent exists in the world.
The IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH is made only at BRADY'S GALLERY.
FULL LENGTH—LIFE SIZES,
Photographed on Canvas and finished in Oil. They are similar in appearance, although more accurate resemblances, than ordinary oil paintings.
MEDALLION—LIFE SIZES,
Finished in Oil, at $30 each. They have hitherto been sold at $60. Copies from Daguerreotypes in this style present the perfect effect of life, and the result is, of course, permanent. Those who possess fading portraits of deceased friends may rely upon obtaining accurate portraits of life size, finished in a manner which assures durability.
LIFE SIZES, IN CRAYON.
A new style of Portrait just introduced. They blend the delicacy of the Crayon Sketch with the vigorous effect of the Photograph in a remarkable degree. They are sold at from $20 to $50.
CRAYON VIGNETTES,
Suited to the portrayal of ladies or children, are also a new feature in Photography. A sitting for either of the above styles occupies but three seconds.
LARGE GROUPS
Of FAMILIES or FRIENDS are taken almost instantaneously, and may be made of any desired size. Taken by the new process groups are free from the crude severity which usually characterizes those made by the Camera. Twenty or thirty persons may be portrayed at once perfectly. The result may be finished in oil or water colors, and is susceptible of the most elaborate artistic finish. The ease and simplicity with which they are made render them comparatively inexpensive. Portraits of an entire family may be obtained by this method at little more than the cost of a single picture.
PHOTOGRAPHS IN WATER COLORS
Possess, in addition to their reality as likenesses, the brilliant artistic effect of water-color sketches. Those exhibited by Mr. Brady are pronounced by recent visitors to European galleries, superior to any similar works in Europe.
MINIATURE PHOTOGRAPHS, exquisitely elaborate, painted to resemble miniatures upon ivory, from $5 to $50 each. They may be set in bracelets, lockets, or small cases.
PLAIN PHOTOGRAPHS, of every size, and at every price from $1 to $10. Duplicate copies, per dozen, at a trifling cost. These are suitable for interchange among Clubs, Classes, Associations or Families.
AMBROTYPES, a beautiful style of MINIATURE, made instantaneously, and finished ready for delivery in a few minutes. The process is admirably suited to the production of PORTRAITS of CHILDREN.
From twenty to thirty different styles of portraits are made at BRADY'S GALLERY, adapted to every taste, and designed to accommodate every pecuniary condition. The superior quality of the PHOTOGRAPHS will in all cases be preserved.
A partial resumption of the old prices will soon become necessary. The effect of the reduction has been decisive, and, if present prospects are realized, the establishment will be unable, at the reduced rates, to supply the increased demand. Due notice will, however, be given of any future change.
BRADY'S LOWER GALLERY,
No. 205 Broadway, will be found convenient by those occupied down town who desire portraits. It is in the vicinity of the Astor House, corner of Fulton-st.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK.
All work warranted, *no extra charges*; fixtures shortened or lengthened, and *put up at the prices for which they are sold*.
JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.,
Third block west of Broadway.
P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

DRY GOODS.

TREMENDOUS REDUCTION.
STILL GREATER BARGAINS.
CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT BANKRUPT SALE AT
ALEXANDER JUST'S, Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
Three Doors above Monroe.
100 bales and boxes bleached and unbleached Muslins. Great bargains.
50 pieces 10-4 bleached Sheeting, 18¾ cents, worth 2s. 6d.
4 boxes widest width Paramattas, 18¾ cents, worth 2s. 6d.
700 pieces handsome Printed Lawns, 4 cents, yard wide.
15 cases double width Plaids, 18¾ cents, worth 2s. 6d.
11 cases Hamilton and Pacific De Laines, 12½ cents.
50 pieces English De Laines, 6¼ cents.
100 pieces Ducal Plaids, handsome goods, 12½ cents.
3 cases Mohair De Beige 6¼ cents.
1,200 pieces handsome Hat Ribbons, 12½ cents.
3 cases English De Laines, 12½ cents.
3 cases plain Persian Cloths, 12½ cents, cheap.
400 Scotch Cambric Handkerchiefs, 7 cents.
And many other great bargains I should be pleased to lay before my customers.
ALEXANDER JUST, Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
Three doors above Monroe.
One price only.

FURS! No. 28 Maiden-lane, cor. Nassau-st. FURS,
WHITE & BIRD
Are astonishing the
LADIES
At the low prices
Which they are
Selling their
Furs for.
Call and examine!
You will be sure to be
Astonished,
And cannot fail to be suited.
WHITE & BIRD,
Fur Warerooms, No. 28 Maiden-lane, cor. Nassau-st.

DRY GOODS.

HALF A MILLION
DOLLARS,
WHOLESALE STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.
INCREASED ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT SALES CONTINUED.
SILK AND FANCY GOODS BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
In Chambers-st.,
returning thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received since opening their
RETAIL STORE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
Beg leave to announce that they will close the entire balance of this season's importations, as received by each steamer from Europe,
AT RETAIL,
FOR CASH ONLY,
at prices to correspond with the times.
In addition to their elegant stock of
SILKS,
MERINOS,
DE LAINES,
POPLINS,
VALENCIAS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
ROBES A QUILLE, and
ROBES A VOLANTS,
FLANNELS,
MOURNING GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
EVENING DRESSES,
FINE FRENCH PRINTS,
LINENS,
LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
SHAWLS and SCARFS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
&c., &c., &c.,
They will be able to offer
THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES
in rapid succession, as soon as received.
BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, of beautiful shades and best quality, in every variety.
MISSES',
62½ cents a pair.
LADIES',
75 cents a pair.
GENTS',
87½ cents a pair.
Store open at 9 A. M., and close at 5 P. M.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
In consequence of the great Financial Crisis, ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have determined to make still
FURTHER SACRIFICES.
THE WHOLE OF THEIR
RICH AND VALUABLE STOCK
WILL BE OFFERED ON
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9,
AT
RETAIL FOR CASH.

SILK ROBES.....at $12, reduced from $18
SILK ROBES.....at $16, reduced from $27
SILK ROBES.....at $20, reduced from $35
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES..at $30, reduced from $50
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES..at $40, reduced from $65
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES..at $50, reduced from $35
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES $60a75, reduced f'm $125
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE...at $30, reduced from $40
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE...at $35, reduced from $55
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE...at $50, reduced from $75
DRESS SILKS of every description, at unprecedentedly low prices.
FINE SAXONY PLAIDS at 25 cents, new and desirable patterns.
ENGLISH PRINTED DE LAINES, best quality....12½c.
FRENCH PRINTED DE LAINES, best quality.....25c.
CHINTZ PRINTED DE LAINES..40c., reduced from 60c.
CHINTZ PRINTED DE LAINES, super., 50c., re'd fm 85c.
VALENCIAS, silk and wool.....50c., reduced from 125c.
VALENCIAS, silk and wool.....75c., reduced from 175c.
MOUSSELINE DE RUSSE.....60c., reduced from 125c.
FRENCH PLAID POPLINS.....60c., reduced from 100c.
FRENCH CALICOES, yard wide, 12½c., reduced from 25c.
CHINTZ CALICOES, yard wide. 20c., reduced from 33c.
ALSO,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
SHAWLS,
MOURNING GOODS,
LINENS,
TOWELING,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS.
COUNTERPANES,
WHITE GOODS.
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
AT
UNHEARD OF PRICES.
REDUCTION REAL.
ARTICLES WARRANTED.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
DRY GOODS
FOR CASH.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
IN THE UNION.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,
are offering
THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF FOREIGN
AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE, FOR CASH,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
PRINTS, DE LAINES,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
MERINOS, ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS, YANKEE NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
ALL FOR CASH,
at prices that will astonish all who take the trouble to examine.

NEW CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Over-Coatings, Linings and Tailors' Trimmings, in every variety,
RETAILED BELOW IMPORTERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SILK ROBES FRENCH MERINOS, CHEAP!
1,000 pieces Colored and Black,
RETAILED AT AUCTION PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' CLOAKS AND CIRCULARS.
PLUSH CIRCULARS, full size.....$3 each.
BLACK CLOTH CIRCULARS, lined..... 8 each.
BLACK VELVET CLOAKS.....15 each.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS, CHEAP!
Received from Auction and per late arrivals.
IMMENSE ASSORTMENT
Woolen Plaid Long and Square Shawls, Broches, Stellas, Merinos, &c. Also, Scarfs, in great variety,
MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE WINTER DRESS GOODS.
Wool and Raw Silk Plaids, Poplins, Valencias, Paramattas, Alpacas, De Beiges, &c., &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

DAMAGED FRENCH BROADCLOTHS, Beaver cloths, Cassimeres, bed and berth blankets flannels, black silk velvets, black silks, linen table cloths &c. Also, domestics at the new cash prices, for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 64 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

361 BROADWAY.
GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE OF
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK.
1,000 rich Stella shawls at $4 50,
800 rich plush borders at $5 50,
500 very rich plush borders at $8 50,
Great bargains this week.
The entire stock must positively be sold.

361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S STOCK OF MATERIALS.
Now selling off by the yard or piece.
Including
Black and colored beaver cloths,
Velvets and silks,
Real guipure laces,
Fringes and trimmings.
ALL MUST POSITIVELY BE SOLD,
Totally regardless of cost.

361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK NOW SELLING OFF.
Great liquidation sale
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS.
One hundred thousand dollars of cloaks,
Fifty thousand dollars of shawls,
Fifty thousand dollars of furs,
ALL AT 40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.
The entire stock must positively be sold.

100 GRAY CLOTH CLOAKS, AT $2.
300 gray cloth cloaks, at 3 dollars.
2,000 gray cloth cloaks, at 5 dollars.
400 black beaver cloth circulars at 8 dollars.
500 black beaver cloth circulars, very fine, at $12
GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE,
All this week, At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,
Some of the richest and darkest in the United States,
MINKS IN ALL QUALITIES AND SHAPES.
We have some Minks of
EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY.
ROYAL ERMINE and every other discription of fur for ladies and children.
Our furs are all genuine, manufactured under our own supervision, and guaranteed.
Purchasers will be satisfied with both goods and price.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT REDUCTION.
Black Velvet Cloaks and Talmas.
Our stock of Black Velvet Cloaks is immense, and consists in part of richly embroidered imported cloaks, and in part of those manufactured by ourselves from the best $10 Lyons velvets.
Stock all new, and of the best description, and prices this day reduced one-half
CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS,
STYLES EXCLUSIVE, NEW AND BEAUTIFUL,
And made from the rarest qualities of beaver.
On our centre tables will be found quantities of Englis and French Gray Beaver Cloaks, at $3 50 and $6 50 each, cost from $7 to $15 to import.
Cloaks in our extensive establishment is a business, and not a department Ladies consequently have the opportunity of making their selection out of over
FIVE THOUSAND GARMENTS,
every one of which will bear the test of examination.
We have but one price, but that, under the circumstances of the times, is now much below cost.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF CHEAP DRY GOODS,
AT
No. 473 Broadway, by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
Where may be found the Greatest Bargains
IN SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, VELVETS, MERINOS PLAIDS, DE LAINES, POPLINS, VALENCIAS, EMBROIDERIES, CLOTHS, FLANNELS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, &c., &c.
Which will all be sold at Great Sacrifice.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.
We will offer, on Monday,
1,000 Embroidered Cambric Collars at $1 25 each,
Usually sold at $3.
5,000 Maltese Lace Collars at 62½c., 75c., and $1 each,
Usuall sold at $2.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES AT A SACRIFICE.
Our entire stock of
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
LACE VEILS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
Selling off below cost of importation.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

1,000 DOZ. BEST QUALITY FRENCH
KID GLOVES,
(Medium Colors,) only 70 cents per pair.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
Beautiful Chenille Shawls, only $9.
Rich Stella Shawls at $8.
All-Wool Square Broché Shawls, $5.
All-Wool Long Broché Shawls, $10.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CHENILLE SCARFS, 4s., CHENILLE SCARFS, 10s.
150 dozen elegant Chenille Scarfs, brilliant colors, 50 cts

AMUSEMENTS.

MOZART HALL.—NO. 663 BROADWAY.
Grand Opening of this
MAGNIFICENT SALLE DE CONCERT,
By Mme DE LA GRANGE,
TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1857.
The public is respectfully informed that
Mme DE LA GRANGE
will give a
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
for the benefit of
Miss HENRIETTA SIMON,
previous to her departure for Europe.
The following unrivaled combination of talent will appear:
Mme. LA GRANGE, Miss H. SIMON,
Sig. LABOCETTA, Sig. GASSIER,
Sig. ROCCO, Sig. FORTINI,
Mr. JULIUS EICHBERG, Violinist; Mr. E. GUYON, Pianist.
PROGRAMME.
1. Piano Solo.....Mr. E. GUYON.....Thalberg
2. Duet, from "Le Prophete".....Meyerbeer
Mme DE LA GRANGE, Miss H. SIMON.
3. Aria, di Bravo.....Mercadante
Sig. GASSIER.
4. Cavatina, from "Le Prophete".....Meyerbeer
Miss H. SIMON.
5. Fantasie brilliante, for the Violin, from "Elisir d'Amore".....J. Eichberg
Mr. J. EICHBERG.
6. Mazourka, "Souvenir de Varsovie".....Schulhoff
Mme. DE LA GRANGE.
7. Grand Trio from "William Tell".....Rossini
Signori LABOCETTA, GASSIER, FORTINI.
8. La Tarentelle.....Signor ROCCO.....Rossini
9. Winged Messenger.....Miss H. SIMON.....Fesca
10. The Soldier's Dream, Fantasie on the fourth string.....J. Eichberg
Mr. J. EICHBERG.
11. Rondo, finale from "La Somnambula".....Bellini
Mme. DE LA GRANGE.
12. Trio, "Fagiatesi".....Rossini
Signori LABOCETTA, GASSIER, ROCCO.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Seats may be secured without extra charge at E. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway, and HALL & SONS, No. 30 Broadway.
NOTICE.—Persons having bought tickets can select their seats by applying at the Ticket Office.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—OPERA.
Second gala night, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, GASSIER, ARDAVANI.
Second night with the Star cast of
IL TROVATORE.
Mme. DE LA GRANGE
Will resume her original character of Leonora.
Mme. D'ANGRI,
For the second time in America, as Azucena.
Signor BIGNARDI,
The new Tenor, will appear, for the second time, as Manrico.
SIGNOR ARDAVANI,
from the Italian Opera, makes his second appearance as Count de Luna.
SIGNOR GASSIER
will sing (second time this season) the rôle of Fernando.
The sale of seats commences this morning at 9 o'clock, at the Academy. C. Breusing's and Hall & Sons. Seats to be had at the door.
On FRIDAY—Third Gala night. On SATURDAY—Grand OPERA MANIEE, commencing at 1 P. M., and to conclude at 3½ with the whole of LUCIA DE LAMERMOOR and a GRAND CONCERT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1857,
Second appearance of GABRIEL RAVEL
with his brothers ANTOINE and JEROME.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE,
GABRIEL RAVEL in his Great SAILOR'S HORNPIPE
JEANNETTE AND JEANNOT,
Jeannot, comic character.....Gabriel Ravel
JEROME'S GREAT NOVELTY, BOREAS.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; upper boxes 25 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
SEVENTH AND LAST WEEK OF MISS CUSHMAN.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING—Miss Cushman as
Queen Katharine,
in Shakespeare's beautiful play, seldom acted, of
KING HENRY THE EIGHTH,
For this night only, as will be seen by reference to the programme of the week's performance.
King Henry, Mr. Mark Smith; Cardinal Woolsey, Mr. Fisher; Cromwell, Mr. Briggs; Buckingham, Mr. Boniface; Norfolk, Mr. Barrett.
Queen Katherine, Miss Cushman; Anna Boleyna, Miss Clifton.
With the farce of
THE TWO BUZZARDS.
The public attention is invited to the following programme of performance, with the assurance that this is almost absolutely the last week of Miss Cushman's performance.
TUESDAY—QUEEN KATHARINE in Henry VIII.
WEDNESDAY—MEG MERRILES, for the last time really.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY—Miss C. will enact CARDINAL WOOLSEY, for the first time. This extraordinary performance cannot be repeated.
SATURDAY—the successful presentation of LONDON ASSURANCE, received with enthusiastic applause by a crowded audience, will be repeated, with a new piece in which Miss Cushman will perform. Her last appearance.
A Colored Gallery has been arranged. Entrance in Mercer-st. Admission 25 cents.
Box book now open. Seats may be taken in advance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½; commencing at 7.
November 10, 1857.
ANOTHER SUCCESS.
Enthusiastic reception and great laughter and applause at the new comic piece, by Messrs. Bourcicault and Seymour, entitled
WANTED, A WIDOW,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Continued attraction of Mr. Bourcicault's adaptation of
THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
The capital petite comedy,
UNCLE FOOZLE.
All the comedians in the bill.
The performance will commence this evening with UNCLE FOOZLE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee.....
Stage Manager.....Mr. E. A. Marshall
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, begin with overture at 7.
Mr. F. B. Conway.
SECOND NIGHT OF
MR. McKEAN BUCHANAN.
Tuesday—Shakspere's tragedy of
HAMLET.
Hamlet.....
Gertrude, Queen of Denmark.....Mr. McKean Buchanan.
To conclude with
Mrs. F. B. Conway.
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.....
Boxes and Parquette.....Mr. E. Eddy
.....25 cents; Pit.....12 cents
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10,
The performances commence with
MYSTERIES OF PARIS.
To be followed by
ESMERALDA.
To conclude with the Drama of
THE BLACK PHANTOM.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
CHATHAM-STREET.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. Purdy.
Parquette Circle, 50 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at precisely. THIS EVENING, Nov. 10, will commence with
THE SIEGE OF WEXFORD.
Followed by DEVIL'S DAUGHTER.
Conclude with DUTCH GHOST.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THRILLING AND UNMISTAKABLE SUCCESS.—THIS EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, the new romantic play of A MOTHER'S PRAYER; Or, THE ROSE OF PENRITH, with an excellent distribution of character. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the musical comedy of CROSSING THE LINE, followed by the pleasing farce of THE IRISH HAYMAKER. In addition to the AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens, the Happy Family, &c., to be seen. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

MOZART HALL,
No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
THURSDAY, Nov. 12,
for the benefit of the
WOMAN'S HOSPITAL,
in compliment to
MRS. RANDOLPH STONE,
on which occasion several
EMINENT ARTISTES WILL APPEAR.
Officers and Executive Committee:
Mrs. David Codwise, Mrs. W. B. Astor,
Mrs. Rev. D. Parker, Mrs. R. Minturn, Mrs. Waldron Pell,
Mrs. Jacob Le Roy, Mrs. James Brooks,
Mrs. T. C. Doremus, Mrs. Elisha Peck,
Mrs. Horace Webster.
Tickets.....To be had at the principal music and bookstores, and at the Hall.....$1 each
Full particulars in future advertisements.

SHORTLY TO CLOSE.
"THE HORSE FAIR."
ROSA BONHEUR'S
Great picture of the
HORSE FAIR
Is now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Hours of exhibition from 8¾ A. M. to 6¼ P. M.

CRYSTAL PALACE STILL OPEN.
CHAMPNEY'S PANORAMA
of the
RIVER RHINE
will be exhibited daily at
3 o'clock,
An appropriate Lecture at each exhibition.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
The Grand Illustrations of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
Portraying the sublime yet awful grandeur of the
POLAR REGIONS
THE OPEN POLAR SEA,
AS DISCOVERED BY
MR. WILLIAM MORTON.
Numerous relics of the Expedition. Dr. Kane's Esquimaux Dog Etah; Arctic Dresses, Rifle, Great Polar Bear, Peacock Flag, &c.
EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; Children half price.

WILL CLOSE DEC. 1.
THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,
which is now open at the OLD ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and in the evening from 7 to 10 o'clock. N. B.—The pictures will be exhibited by gas-light during the day, when necessary.
B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

LAST WEEK.—THE PHYSIOLOGICAL AND Anatomical Museum, Chinese Buildings No. 539 Broadway, will positively close on SATURDAY, Nov. 14. Admission 25 cents. Friday, the last day for Ladies, from 11 to 5 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.
Diana and her Nymphs are now among the numerous wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

NAGLE'S AMERICAN JUVENILE COMEDIANS.—20 beautiful child-actors, dancers, singers and pantomimists—will appear, for the first time in New-York, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, in the admirable hall lately occupied by CHRISTY & WOOD, No. 444 Broadway.

AMERICAN EXHIBITION OF BRITISH ART is now open in the new Galleries of the National Academy of Design, one door from Broadway, in 10th-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', NO. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM—NO. 414 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., illustrated by over one hundred figures size of life, and more than five thousand models, now open from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M. Admission 25c. Free list suspended.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT CABINET FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, &c., &c.
BY M. THAIN, Auctioneer.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, At the Cabinet Warerooms of Messrs. BROWN & ABBOTT,
No. 494 Broadway,
A rare chance for great bargains.
A rare chance for great bargains.
A rare chance for great bargains.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTER'S SALE OF SUPERB PARIS FANCY GOODS—Consisting in part of elegant bronze, marble and gilt clocks, superb French china dinner and tea sets, elegant parian statuettes and groups, superb bronzes, Sevres and French chipa vases, Bohemian glassware in great variety, superb papier mache desks, jewel cases &c., solid sterling silver wares, Carrara marble statuary, and a superb collection of first-class oil paintings to be sold at
NIBLO'S
On Nov. 16, 17 and 18, by
E. & T. H. SCHENCK.
The saloon will be thrown open for the public for the exhibition of the goods on MONDAY, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M. The sale of the goods to commence in the evening at 7½ o'clock, and to continue each day and evening till the whole is disposed of.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, MARBLE STATUARY DECORATIONS, VALUABLE PAINTINGS, IMPORTED FRENCH MANTEL MIRRORS, LIBRARY, WINES, MAGNIFICENT PIANO-FORTE, THIRTY TONS COAL, &c.
WESTCOTT & LINDSLAY, General Auctioneers, office No. 7 Beekman-st., under Nassau Bank, will sell, TOMORROW, (Wednesday,) Nov. 11, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the magnificent furniture and beautiful works of art contained in the first-class private residence No. 152 West 21st-st. a few doors from 7th-av. The entire catalogue will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, for cash, and embraces a very large and costly collection of first-class parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, valuable library, works of art, &c., such as is seldom if ever offered through this medium of sale, to be sold regardless of cost. A deposit will be required of every purchaser; goods to be removed immediately from the house, for which purpose reliable men will be in attendance to cart or ship the goods if desired. Catalogues will be ready at the house early on the morning of sale.
Consists in part of two imported French mantel mirrors mounted in ormolu, three elegant pier mirrors, cost $200 each; three magnificent carved suites rosewood parlor furniture, in three-colored brocade, with slip covers; medallion Axminster carpets, two full statuary-top etageres, with mirror fronts; Turkish and reception chairs, in moquet and tapestry; elegant pearl inlaid rosewood piano-forte, used but four months; silk and lace curtains, chandeliers mounted in ormolu, costly mantel vases, marble groups, with a valuable collection of large and rare paintings on canvas and glass, richly framed; French escritoire, consoles in buhl work, corner etageres, Egyptian top, centre, pier and sofa tables; mirror-front rosewood wardrobes, two splendid secretary bookcases, marble-top bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, &c., all to match, in solid rosewood; full suite in silk velvet, Turkish lounges, rosewood sofas, French chairs, imported Geneva clocks, 22 elegant hair mattresses, elegant bedding, extension dining-table, with oak dining room furniture of every description; rich silver, French China, cut and crystal cut glass; ivory and silver cutlery, &c., with large quantities not enumerated of parlor and chamber furniture. Commence at 10½ o'clock precisely, rain or shine.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, FRENCH PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, VELVET CARPETS, ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS, RICH SILVER WARE, &c.—F. NASH, Auctioneer, will sell, by catalogue, THIS DAY, Nov. 10, at 10½ o'clock, the entire superb contents of the residence No. 51 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., consisting of three costly solid rosewood parlor suites, covered with satin and tapestry of various styles, solid rosewood rosewood etageres, large secretary, fancy tables, inlaid pier, sofa and centre tables of the most exquisite carvings, with mean, elegant reception chairs, in satin, Turkish easy chairs, in moquet and tapestry, large French plate pier and mantel mirrors, brocatel and lace window curtains, elegant landscape shades, rich China and marble ly inlaid with pearl, velvet carpets, bronzes, clocks, girandoles, rich and costly Parian ornaments, oil-paintings, comprising a great variety of subjects, by eminent foreign artists, and cages, rosewood dining-room furniture, covered in plush; extension table, 14 feet; dining and dinner sets, crystallized cut glass ware, magnificent silver tea set, cake baskets, casters, spoons, forks, goblets, mugs, salvers, ivory balance-handle cutlery, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match en suite, French China toilet sets, pure hair mattresses, rosewood chamber suites in hair-cloth, mahogany cushioned chairs, rockers, sofas, lounges, couch beds, rugs, hall-stand, velvet stair carpet, stair-rods, oil-cloths, &c. Also, all the basement furniture, which embraces a large and desirable assortment of common crockery, glass ware, knives and forks, kitchen utensils, &c. The entire furniture of the above house is in excellent condition, and of superior manufacture, having been in use only a short time thus affording an opportunity to house-keepers seldom met with. Sale peremptory.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.
SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 78 Beekman-st., will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Nov. 10, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five-story sand-stone front residence No. 248 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London-terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. In the basement is a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils. China, dinner and tea sets, silver ware, casters, spoons, forks, &c. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser. In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and wall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, book cases and library, secretary, rosewood piano, seven-octave; fine engravings. In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets mahogany bedsteads, &c., eighteen pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the banking office of B. F. Manierre, No. 220 Broadway, this day, and at the house on morning of sale.

G. L. SMITH, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE OF ELEGANT CARVED rosewood parlor furniture, piano-forte, very finely inlaid, full 7-octave; gilt-framed pier-glasses and paintings, table cutlery, glass and plated ware, on THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Nov. 10, at the residence No. 116 West 15th-st., at 10½ o'clock, without any reserve, rain or shine. Those in want of superior furniture, but little used, would do well to attend, as every article is of the best description made mostly to order, and consists in part of one finely inlaid piano forte, 7-octave, warranted for two years; piano-stool and cover, several very valuable oil-paintings, rich frames, excellent and choice subjects. Parlor furniture, en suite, viz.: Two suites heavily-carved rosewood, 7 and 9 pieces, covered with richest satin brocade, carved rosewood reception chairs, Voltaire chairs, frames, Italian marble stands, rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; rosewood etagere and cabinets, vases and ornaments, library bookcase, candelabras, corner etageres, English Brussels carpets, &c. Hall—Rosewood hat-stand, oil-cloth, stair-carpet rods. Bedrooms are furnished with ingrain and three-ply carpets, eight pure curled-hair mattresses, spring do., solid rosewood gothic bedstead, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, black walnut Elizabethan do.; mahogany sofa-beds, spring-seat chairs, rockers, easy chairs, mirrors, mantel-clocks, vases, toilet sets, beds and bedding, &c.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.
BANGS & CO. WILL OFFER FOR SALE THIS DAY, Nov. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting in part of beds, mattresses, bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, book-cases, parlor suites, etageres, chairs, lounges, crockery, cutlery, &c.
Also, mahogany, rosewood and oak chamber and dining-room furniture, &c., &c.
Parties wishing furniture at a low figure will find this sale worthy of their attention, as every article offered will positively be sold. Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co., Auctioneers.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GAS-FIXTURES, MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, CARPETS, STOVES, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at their salerooms No. 81 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, precisely, the entire furniture of a large house, removed for convenience of sale from West 29th-st., consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture; oak, enamelled, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture; kitchen furniture, Brussels tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, stoves, &c., &c. Particulars in catalogues.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA, AT AUCTION.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl st. (without reserve to close consignments) of all kinds: white granite, blue and common ware, glassware, China, Britannia ware, &c. Those wishing to buy cheap goods for cash will do well to attend. Goods well packed for shipping.

E. D. SEELY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.—E. D. SEELY, Auctioneer, will offer for sale the entire stock of furniture of Mrs. F. NEUBURGER, No. 449 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock consists of well-made mahogany and plain parlor, bedroom, dining and kitchen furniture, beds, bedding, &c., which will be sold without reserve.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE, NO. 48 PINE st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.
WILLSELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of the saleso on No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine large bay family horse, short tail, 16 hands high, warranted sound, and kind and gentle in all harness; about 6 years old.
Also, a single horse barouche, very handsome, lined with morocco, in perfect order and very little used.
Also, a set of harness.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 4 Broad-st.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD A special sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, Nov. 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. A variety of first-class securities will be offered. For full particulars, see his catalogue, which can be obtained at the office. Regular sale Thursday, Nov. 12. Special sale to-morrow. Auction sales every day.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.—DIBBLE & SAVAGE will sell, THIS DAY, a large and varied assortment of Furs, in lots to suit, at salesroom, 82 Cedar-st.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Receiver of the property and effects of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 6th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of such debts, and sums of money due, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time. And all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.
JOHN A. STEVENS, Receiver.
SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eight-st, in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the above mentioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23 1857.
DAVID BANKS, Receiver.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 128 Nassau-st.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1857.
CIRCULAR.—THIS INSTITUTION, IN PURSUance of the resolutions of its Board, already published, will continue to receive Gold and Silver, Coin and Bullion on deposit from all its dealers and correspondents, and place the same to their credit respectively in Specie account, and will repay the amount on demand in Specie to such depositors on their checks drawn payable in Coin.
And during the suspension of Specie payments by the Banks in the City of New-York, or until further notice, this Bank will receive in payment of loans and discounted paper, and on deposit, the Notes and Certified Checks of other Banks in good standing circulating as current funds, and will pay Checks of Depositors on current account, in such currency only.
Dealers and parties depositing paper for collection will be deemed to concur in this arrangement, unless immediate and written notice to the contrary be given to this Bank. JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. M. CONCKLIN, Pres.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, corner East 61st-st. and 3d-av.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 11th inclusive.
SAML. B. ISAACS, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED out of the profits a dividend of 10 per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 11th instant. The transfer book will be closed until the 12th instant.
By order, FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 2, 1857. A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 6th inst. By order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE UNEMPLOYED POOR.—A PUBLIC meeting will be held in Hope Chapel, Broadway, on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in relation to the want of employment among the industrial classes, and to suggest the most feasible plan of relief. Several distinguished gentlemen have kindly engaged to address the meeting. An address to working men, prepared by the Executive Committee of the American Industrial Association, will be read. Let all who sympathize with the destitution of the industrious poor attend.
H. A. CURTIS, Chairman.
D. R. THOMASON, Secretary.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING of the New-York Female Assistance Society, will be held on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, in the Lecture-room of the Dutch Church, corner of [illegible] Fulton-st. and 4th-st.
An address will be made by Rev. Dr. CUYLER, and the Annual Report read. Subscribers and friends are invited to attend. The Dorcas Society will meet at the same time and place.

MASONIC.—THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF Metropolitan Lodge No. 273 F. and A. M., will be celebrated in Corinthian Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, at 7½ o'clock, on which occasion a choice and very select programme of entertainments will be presented. The fully invited to attend the celebration. By order,
JOHN SHEVILLE, Secretary. LOUIS F. MINARD, W. M.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD, Cor. East 61st st. and 3d-av.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, 1857, at which time an election for thirteen directors for the ensuing year will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 2 P. M.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting for November will be held in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, in Henry-st., THIS EVENING, 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock. An address will be delivered by Prof. ALFRED GREENLEAF. Subject—*First Impressions of European Travel.*
HENRY H. LLOYD,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

METROPOLITAN MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The introductory to the next course of lectures in this institution will be given THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, by Prof. J. D. FRIEND, M. D., at the lecture-room of the college, No. 68 East Broadway, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to be present.
A. DOOLITTLE, M. D., President.
H. M. SWEET, M. D., Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—*What should be done for the Poor?* This subject will be discussed at Clinton Hall THIS EVENING, Nov. 10, at 7¾ o'clock. The public—ladies and gentlemen—are invited to attend. RICHARD WARREN, President.
JAS. CUSHING, Jr., Recording Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK State Military Association are requested to meet at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., to witness the presentation of the prize awarded the 71st Regiment. By order
Col. J. C. SMITH, Vice-President.
Col. GEO. W. PRATT, Secretary.

HERNDON TESTIMONIAL.—LECTURE BY J. H. WAINWRIGHT on *The Sea and Sailor of Antiquity*, for the benefit of this testimonial, at the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 8 P. M. Tickets 50 cents. May be obtained of the Committee, or at the Mercantile and Society Libraries.

HORSE-KEEPING AT $6 PER MONTH.—W. A. GULICK will receive a limited number of horses for the Winter on his farm at Kingston, N. J. Horses will be taken from the City by leaving the address with EDWIN HENRY, No. 361 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGH BUILT THREE-STORY brick house, high basement, 20 feet front, located on 28th-st., between 4th and Madison ave., with gas, and Croton water baths, &c. Will be sold cheap for half cash and half on mortgage. Apply to WM. H. LUSH, No. 276 4th-av.

HOUSES TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR Sale, at Audubon Park, 9 miles from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad. The house is nearly new, in first-rate order, of moderate size, with well and cistern-water in kitchen. Location about 5 minutes' walk (by plank) from the 159d-st station. House surrounded by very fine trees, both evergreen and deciduous. Rent $500 per annum. Furniture plain but good, and will be sold cheap. Apply to R. A. HAGGERTY, No. 135 Greenwich-st.

TO LET AT ORANGE—HOUSES AND OUTHouses, with about five acres of highly-cultivated grounds, on Scotland-st., North Orange, N. J.; the place is well stocked with various kinds of fruit; has fine vegetable garden, &c., &c., commanding a fine view of mountain and valley, and is within ten minutes' walk of the depôt. Address S. WALES, No. 170 William-st., corner of Beekman.

TO LET—IN ORANGE, N. J., FROM THIS DATE, a furnished house, delightfully situated, within five minutes' walk of the principal railroad depôt. The house is commodious, well furnished, warmed by a furnace and lighted with gas, (having a small gas-house upon the premises.) There are about three acres of land, beautifully laid out, and filled with shrubbery; also, a carriage-house, barn and other out-buildings. Terms reasonable. Apply to E. GARDNER, Orange *Journal*, or address J. E. S., Nos. 84 and 86 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE TWO THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling houses, replete with all the modern conveniences, such as gas, bath, water closets, furnace, &c., No. 38 and 42 President-st., Brooklyn, L. I. To a good tenant the rent will be very low to 1st May next. Apply at Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND cellar of a first-class, marble-front store, No. 96 Liberty-st., about 200 feet west of Broadway, newly painted and in first-rate order, at a reasonable rent. Apply to A. VANDERPOEL or JAS. E. McLANAHAN, No. 14 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE APARTMENT, THE second floor and front basement of house No. 29 Kingst., consisting of six rooms, with gas and Croton water. Inquire of HENRY HAWKEY, in rear of No. 31 Kingst., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE on Murray Hill, till 1st May, to a small family without children. Address Box No. 2,667 Post-Office.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH ROOMS suited to manufacturing purposes, well lighted, easy of access, second and third floors, at No. 41 Water-st. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 234 South-st. Also to let at No. 223 South st., second and third lofts, suitable for bookbinders, shipjoiners, or like business. Apply as above.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL PLACE NEAR THE CITY, with good house, (furnished preferred,) stable, water, &c., pleasantly located in a good neighborhood. Any party having a desirable place may find a family of two who will pay rent, (with privilege of a lease or to purchase,) and desire immediate possession, by addressing, with full particulars, SANFORD, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SMALL, GENTEEL, COMFORTABLE house, with several lots or a few acres of land, either in Westchester County or on Long Island, easy of access to the lower part of the City, in a healthy situation. Any one wishing to dispose of such a place, at a price to suit the times, may hear of a purchaser by addressing J. B., Box No. 338 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE, BY A FAMILY, EITHER IN South Brooklyn or up town, not above 32d-st., in a pleasant neighborhood. Rent not to exceed $500. Would not object to buy part of household furniture. Address Box No. 1,414 Post Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—With land sufficient to support a family, well stocked with luxuries, for what a first-class City house costs. Two farms for sale—one containing about 80 acres of choice land, in the immediate vicinity of Fishkill village, where are churches, schools, post-office, the mail arriving twice daily, and within about two hours' ride by railroad of the City; has upon it valuable buildings of all kinds, an extensive collection of all kinds of fruit trees, grape vines, &c.; also a choice collection of garden shrubbery. The mansion is surrounded with choice forest trees, evergreens, &c.; the 7 years' attention having been devoted to make it all that is desirable for a family who wish to enjoy a country life. The other farm contains about 140 acres of land of the best quality; lies one mile from the above village; has upon it good farm buildings and several valuable locations for residences. For particulars, apply to CHARLES VAN WYCK,
No. 103 Fulton-st., New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, a parlor and bedroom on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Address HOME, Box No. 2,387 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND several single gentlemen, can be accommodated at No. 11 West 11th-st.; first-class house and moderate terms.

**BOAR

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,076,492 62
Average amount of Specie	1,052,922 51
Average amount of Circulation	120,885 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,477,899 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$575,039 00
Average amount of Specie	62,928 00
Average amount of Circulation	49,453 00
Average amount of Deposits	183,749 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHAN C. PLATT, President of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NATHAN C. PLATT, President.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$495,335 00
Average amount of Specie	61,375 00
Average amount of Circulation	95,323 00
Average amount of Deposits	237,018 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts		$4,559,399 72
Average amount of Specie		1,085,118 95
Notes Late Bank of America	$28,917	
Average amount of Circulation	$28,264	52,171 00
Average amount of Deposits		4,421,435 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$10,970,274 80
Average amount of Specie	2,009,655 57
Average amount of Circulation	2,000 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,777,136 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$889,897 44
Average amount of Specie	118,151 17
Average amount of Circulation	45,173 33
Average amount of Deposits	768,341 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,270,370 21
Average amount of Specie	547,627 20
Average amount of Circulation	353,023 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,132,131 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,395,886 10
Average amount of Specie	202,199 95
Average amount of Circulation	38,955 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,162,160 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,308,925 00
Average amount of Specie	393,910 00
Average amount of Circulation	87,666 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,514,173 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,440,349 55
Average amount of Specie	593,631 53
Average amount of Circulation	431,308 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,596,795 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,686,936 15
Average amount of Specie	241,332 34
Average amount of Clearing House certificates	17,667
Average amount of Circulation	212,525 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,100,785 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$223,616 48
Average amount of Specie	43,394 00
Average amount of Circulation	124,030 00
Average amount of Deposits	132,992 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,314,806 67
Average amount of Specie	81,213 33
Average amount of Circulation	138,050 00
Average amount of Deposits	713,732 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, JR., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$404,789 14
Average amount of Specie	32,932 37
Average amount of Circulation	90,747 00
Average amount of Deposits	162,501 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,206,818 06
Average amount of Specie	579,451 00
Average amount of Circulation	385,856 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,525,191 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G.G. WILLIAMS, Cashr.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$521,889 26
Average amount of Specie	73,916 29
Average amount of Circulation	131,266 00
Average amount of Deposits	349,294 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,829,618 14
Average amount of Specie	597,958 61
Average amount of Circulation	17,153 58
Average amount of Deposits	1,953,830 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROWL. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,407,509 79
Average amount of Specie	493,490 25
Average amount of Circulation	96,413 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,553,235 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,353,112 29
Average amount of Specie	146,718 83
Average amount of Circulation	91,515 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,133,673 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier

Sworn before me this 9th day of November, 1857.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,346,872 27
Average amount of Specie	253,574 52
Average amount of Circulation	90,968 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,253,409 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$548,166 03
Average amount of Specie	118,211 44
Average amount of Circulation	110,780 00
Average amount of Deposits	455,751 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM M. HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,062,069 51
Average amount of Specie	98,472 68
Average amount of Circulation	55,953 00
Average amount of Deposits	585,460 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,696,282 71
Average amount of Specie	229,541 98
Average amount of Circulation	102,907 00
Average amount of Deposits	794,400 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts	$813,426 36
Average amount of Specie	121,378 69
Average amount of Circulation	93,659 00
Average amount of Deposits	525,561 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,698,288 39
Average amount of Specie	289,922 12
Average amount of Circulation	250,107 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,383,413 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,390,176 87
Average amount of Specie	638,291 17
Average amount of Circulation	329,036 66
Average amount of Deposits	3,485,621 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$745,656 05
Average amount of Specie	63,686 59
Average amount of Circulation	59,507 00
Average amount of Deposits	321,478 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,398,693 14
Average amount of Specie	131,371 69
Average amount of Circulation	160,650 00
Average amount of Deposits	863,857 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,596,283 48
Average amount of Specie	391,206 34
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank	341,098 94
Average amount of Deposits	2,655,056 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$639,722 90
Average amount of Specie	86,496 30
Average amount of Circulation	109,684 00
Average amount of Deposits	342,765 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,573,382 63
Average amount of Specie	272,395 01
Average amount of Circulation	43,984 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,204,795 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

C. B. WHELEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,127,576 06
Average amount of Specie	1,204,012 80
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	284,624 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,813,062 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,612,740 39
Average amount of Specie	153,900 28
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	87,169 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,015,778 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,431,483 56
Average amount of Specie	731,412 87
Average amount of Circulation	238,926 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,271,387 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,079,336 00
Average amount of Specie	157,967 00
Average amount of Circulation	75,919 00
Average amount of Deposits	670,312 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,783,222 72
Average amount of Specie	543,052 92
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	117,907 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,138,210 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$266,518 55
Average amount of Specie	34,897 52
Average amount of Circulation	90,200 00
Average amount of Deposits	122,811 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, JR., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

E. LAWRENCE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$361,017 09
Average amount of Specie	51,080 41
Average amount of Circulation	39,354 00
Average amount of Deposits	125,916 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

JOHN ANDERSON, JR., Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$223,111 69
Average amount of Specie	35,128 53
Average amount of Circulation	96,371 00
Average amount of Deposits	162,761 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,148,914 54
Average amount of Specie	165,220 77
Average amount of Circulation	71,724 00
Average amount of Deposits	683,383 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$424,817 69
Average amount of Specie	62,237 04
Average amount of Circulation	193,148 66
Average amount of Deposits	244,207 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$903,793 59
Average amount of Specie	113,078 98
Average amount of Circulation	114,219 00
Average amount of Deposits	551,046 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,687,753 97
Average amount of Specie	350,592 31
Average amount of Circulation	110,965 09
Average amount of Deposits	1,520,128 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$488,295 24
Average amount of Specie	46,096 99
Average amount of Circulation	97,678 00
Average amount of Deposits	237,265 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,739,546 15
Average amount of Specie	577,719 02
Average amount of Circulation	79,597 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,158,816 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN PARKER, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$791,676 88
Average amount of Specie	55,794 22
Average amount of Circulation	91,299 00
Average amount of Deposits	345,445 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$891,998 83
Average amount of Specie	249,174 57
Average amount of Circulation	113,936 00
Average amount of Deposits	562,070 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,371,633 00
Average amount of Specie	419,143 00
Average amount of Circulation	106,271 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,117,530 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,168,251 14
Average amount of Specie	102,626 92
Average amount of Circulation	297,193 00
Average amount of Deposits	575,901 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

Affirmed before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,248,508 39
Average amount of Specie	430,101 88
Average amount of Circulation	93,301 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,731,651 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 9th day of November, 1857.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, pocket-knives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 396 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES, PACKED expressly for presents, for sale. Apply to ROBT. L. PEN, Penham Farm, Ulster county, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE

UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.

In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.

Address,

TAYLOR

THE UNEMPLOYED.

[Continued from First Page.]

measures whereby the unemployed of our city might procure employment, and thereby be enabled to support themselves and families during the coming Winter.

Mr. WHELDIN FOSTER presided. Resolutions were adopted declaring the necessities of those who took part in the meeting, setting forth the sufferings their families endure, expressing a willingness to labor, and appealing to men of means to come forward with assistance. One of the resolutions reads as follows:

Resolved, That we want work; give us that and we will earn the money to buy bread for our wives and little ones.

The first speaker was a Mr. MILLS, who besought the workmen to avoid extreme measures. He recommended that they should look to Providence, the great source of all good.

VOICE—Providence don't fill empty cupboards.

VOICE—Providence does fill them every day, and in proof of it Yes, He does fill them every day, and in proof of it look at our abundant harvest all over the country. He suggested the repairing of our streets, and the building of a workhouse in order to afford employment.

VOICE—We don't want a workhouse.

Mr. PARKER was a mechanic, and proud of the name; there was no greater insult could be offered a workingman than sympathy. He thought there were five hundred workingmen in this City out of employment, and that it would take at least 3,000 barrels of flour to feed them during the coming Winter.

Dr. BOSSALL spoke of the tax which it was proposed to assess some time ago, and said if the workingmen of Trenton had voted for it they would not be out of employment at this time.

VOICE—We don't want any tax—that is not the way to talk at all—come down—come down!

Mr. WILLIAMS said he had not yet heard any tangible plan for relief, and moved that a Committee be appointed to prepare a memorial to lay before the meeting on Monday night, and before the Council at its next meeting. The following gentlemen were named as said Committee: Messrs. Williams, Livingston, Freese, Mills, Belville, Cook and Brandt.

Major WOOD (of Trenton) deeply sympathised with the movement of the workingmen, and would gladly lend his aid in any way he could. He said that the city ought to do something for them, and that he, as Chief Magistrate of the city, would urge upon the Council the necessity of immediate action.

VOICE—Don't put it off—it is six months till Spring.

Mr. WM. JAY being called for, said he was glad to hear the Mayor say that he was in favor of helping the poor, and he knew the Common Council, of which he was a member, was equally anxious to aid them; but the trouble was they had no money, neither could they borrow any. He moved that the Mayor, or his friends, be requested to loan the City $30,000, as he, the Mayor, was abundantly able to do so. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Two banners were displayed, bearing these inscriptions:

We ask no alms, but work,
That our wives and children
May not starve.
Peace and Good Will is our motto.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

TRENTON, N. J., Monday, Nov. 9.

The dispatch of Saturday from this place gave an exaggerated account of the distress among the working class. It is not correct that 3,000 people are likely to starve. Only about 200 are out of employment; and a good feeling prevails among the citizens, and all calls of distress will be promptly met.

TRENTON, Monday, Nov. 9—9 P. M.

A very large relief meeting was held here this evening.

Resolutions for the appointment of Committees to raise means for the relief of the poor, and to prepare a memorial to the Common Council were adopted.

A number of speeches were made—all of them temperate and dignified in their tone.

The meeting was very orderly.

LABOR MEETING IN NEWARK.

From the Daily Advertiser, Monday.

The calling for a meeting of unemployed laborers, which was published on Saturday, was responded to this morning, though not at so early an hour as was named. At 7 o'clock a few laborers were collected in front of the Market House; shortly afterwards another knot of workmen gathered on the opposite side of Broad-street; then another group collected in the open area near the liberty pole, forming altogether an assembly of over a thousand people. About 8 o'clock the managers of the meeting procured a large dry-goods box for a stage, and carried it into the common, which was a signal for the various groups scattered about to follow.

After organization, the following resolutions were read, and adopted, with but two dissenting voices:

Resolved, That we, the working men of this City, have met to devise peaceable means to procure labor for the support of themselves and suffering families. We do not wish alms, but the opportunity to earn our living by useful industry.

That John Bowles, Alexander Burns, Patrick Conlon, John Karr, John Coleman, Hugh O'Neill, be a Committee to wait upon the authorities of the City, or any other body that can furnish work, and respectfully ask them to do so.

That this Committee perform their duty as soon as possible, and that we adjourn to meet again when they inform us that they are ready to report.

That we invite all citizens having work to do to give us the opporunity of doing it.

The Committee appointed by the above resolution immediately waited on the Mayor, who received them in a very friendly manner, assured them of his heartfelt sympathy; and stated that a meeting of the Common Council would be held this evening, when he would lay the subject before them, and assured them of his coöperation if it were possible to procure labor for them.

The meeting was addressed by several speakers, and finally dispersed quietly.

Immediately afterwards a meeting of Germans was organized. The proceedings were somewhat informal, but a Committee was appointed to wait upon the authorities, with Mr. ANNEKE, Chairman, and the meeting adjourned with the understanding that it would reassemble between 5 and 6 o'clock this afternoon, if the Committee was not ready to report, it would continue adjourned till 10 to-morrow morning.

THE GREENWICH-STREET TRAGEDY.

Examination before the Coroner—The Accused

JAMES TOOLE and WILLIAM HAGAN, two of the parties charged with being implicated in the recent rape and murder of Mrs. SPEZELER, at No. 32 Greenwich-street, were yesterday forenoon brought before Coroner CONNERY for examination. TOOLE it will be remembered was arrested on the night of the murder, while HAGAN on Sunday night voluntarily surrendered himself to the Police.

The Coroner first informed the prisoners that they were obliged to answer only such questions as they chose. They both expressed a willingness to answer without reserve any interrogations that might be put to them by the Coroner.

Toole was first sworn, and answered the questions asked him as follows:

Q.—What is your name? A.—James Toole.
Q.—How old are you? A.—Nearly sixteen.
Q.—Where were you born? A.—In New-York City.
Q.—Where do you live? A.—At No. 35 Greenwich-street.
Q.—What is your occoeupation? A.—A bar-tender.
Q.—Have you anything to say, and if so what, relative to the charge preferred against you? A.—I had no connection with any woman in the house, but a young girl; I saw Maurice O'Connell and Sailor Dan dragging the old woman into the entry between the bedrooms; O'Connell was the last person in the basement; Hagan and I had connection with a young girl in the first room behind the saloon, before the old woman was dragged into the entry; what I have stated is all I know of the affair; I had nothing to do with the assault committed upon the old woman, Mrs. Spitzelein.

Hagan was next sworn, and made the following statement:

Q.—What is your name? A.—Wm. Hagan.
Q.—How old are you? A.—Twenty-one years.
Q.—Where were you born? A.—In New-York.
Q.—Where do you live? A.—At No. 31 Washington-street.
Q.—What is your occupation? A.—A car driver.
Q.—Have you anything to say, and if so what, relative to the charge preferred against you? A.—About eight or nine o'clock on the evening of Nov. 6, I was in company with Maurice O'Connell, James Tool, "Sailor Dan" and Leslie Blackburn at No. 36 Greenwich-street; while there O'Connell said, "let us go and get some money;" Tool and O'Connell then started for No. 32 Greenwich-street, and when they got to the stoop they called me; I went to the stoop, and they were in the yard; when I went to the store James Toole was knocking at the door, O'Connell being beside him; O'Connell called me down, and Sailor Dan, who must have got into the basement through the front store, opened the basement door; James Toole went in first; O'Connell asked me to go in, and he caught me by the shoulder and back and forced me into a bedroom near the bar; there was a girl lying on the bed; I wanted to have connection with her and she told me to lock the door; I was with her in bed at the time I heard a scream; I went out, and Toole passed into the room where I had been; I met Blackburn at the door, and we two went out together; I do not know who screamed; I saw an old lady on the sofa and O'Connell near her; I had no connection with any other one; I know no more about the affair; I would have given myself up before now, but Blackburn's brother prevented me.

Both TOOLE and HAGAN, at the close of the examination, were remanded to the Tombs to await the further action of the proper legal authorities in the case. Several of their friends called to see them yesterday. Their bearing and conversation give indications of no disquietude, on their part, as to the result.

The Lost Spanish Brig Noticioso.

We have obtained the following additional particulars relating to the foundering of the above-named vessel, and the efforts made to save her, from the officers of the bark *Hannah Secor*, bound from New-Orleans to New-York. On the 28th ult., at 11 o'clock A. M., when in lat. 26° 30', lon. 79° 30', say the officers, we discovered a vessel to windward firing lee guns as a signal of distress. We immediately hove to and hoisted our colors, expecting that she would run down to us, but as she kept firing, and did not alter her course, we concluded she was disabled, and accordingly got out the boat, and manned her with the first officer, P. HUGHES, and four men.

The vessel was about three miles to windward. On pulling towards the vessel, Spanish colors were noticed flying at the foretopmast-head as a signal of distress. She proved to be the brig *Noticioso*, of Bilboa, in Spain, Capt. SARGARTI, from Havana, bound to Hamburg, and loaded with sugar, mahogany, tobacco and cigars. The Captain informed us, through one of the men who spoke Spanish, that he had experienced a very heavy gale on the 25th, three days before, in which his decks had been swept of everything, including both his boats, and that the brig was in a sinking condition. His crew were also exhausted by working constantly at the pumps for three days and nights, and he desired assistance, if possible, to free his vessel and get her into port. His crew, however, as soon as we came alongside, refused to do further duty, or stay by the sinking vessel. There were seven feet of water in the hold. The Captain, mate and crew then took what clothes and instruments they had, among which were two chronometers, and abandoned the brig, going on board the bark at 6 o'clock P. M. of the 29th, sea time. Four of the men, viz: SAMUEL CASWELL, JOHN WATSON, JOHN FITZGERALD and JAMES SAVAY, then returned to the brig to make another effort to save her, and continued on board pumping all night, during which they lowered the water about six or eight inches; but at 3 o'clock in the morning the pump-spear of their best pump broke off, which was the second time the pumps had given out, and it was found impossible to repair it. The leak then gained so fast on them it was deemed advisable to leave her, which they did, and went once more on board the bark, which had lain by her during the night. Another consultation was now held, and it was proposed that the mate and four men should go on board, and make one more effort to free the brig, and get her into the nearest port; but the Spanish Captain objected to their doing so, unless he could go with them, and resume the charge of his vessel. To this the crew of the *Hannah Secor* demurred, though, as the mate alleges, they were willing to go under his charge. Considerable time was spent thus, in a fruitless controversy, when the enterprise was finally abandoned, and the *Hannah Secor* proceeded on her voyage. In an hour afterward the brig was seen to go down stern foremost. The wrecked Captain and crew were landed here on Saturday, and yesterday applied to the Spanish Consul to be sent home. The Consul will provide for them.

The lost brig and cargo are said to be fully insured.

Ex-Mayor Havemeyer.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

GENTLEMEN: My name having been of late frequently connected in your journal and in others with the Mayoralty of this city, and a number of gentlemen having been led to call upon me to request me to become a candidate for that office at the ensuing election, I desire to take the same channel through which their suggestions reach the public, to remove any possible misapprehension of my views. While I am grateful for the favorable opinion of those who have made these suggestions, and am sensible of the obligations which every citizen owes to the community, my duties and motives in respect to such a question must of necessity be shaped by many considerations of which I only can be the judge, and I am constrained to say that it is *wholly impossible* that I should become such a candidate or *again* assume the functions of that office under any circumstances which now exist, or which I can foresee as likely to happen. Very respectfully yours, &c.,

W. F. HAVEMEYER.

☞ The brig *L. & W. Armstrong*, THOMPSON, from Guyama, P. R., arrived yesterday, reports, on her outward passage to Arroyo, P. R., (sailed Sept. 9,) had pleasant weather until reaching lat. 37°, lon. 72°, when from 14th to 15th, experienced a hurricane, during which was hove on her beam ends and split foretopsail, the sea making a clean breach over her. A communication from one of her passeugers attributes the safety of all on board to a staunch vessel and an able commander.

A Young Child Enticed from Home.

A child, four years of age, named LIZZIE HEDGES, daughter of Mr. D. M. HEDGES, residing at No. 31 Washington-place, was enticed yesterday forenoon by an unknown man from the residence of its parents. The child was playing in front of the house when a man, who was riding by in a carriage, stopped, and asked her to take a ride with him. The child went into the house, and, getting from the unsuspecting servant her cloak and bonnet, was lifted into the carriage by the man, who immediately drove off.

A grocer at the corner of Washington-place and Sixth-avenue saw the vehicle go by his place, and recognized the child in it, but supposing it to be correct gave no thought to the matter. The carriage was driven up Sixth-avenue, and this is all the father has been able to learn of its course. Very soon after the child was missing, Mr. HEDGES reported the case to the Deputy Superintendent's office, who immediately dispatched several officers to look up the child and arrest her enticer. The man it is not unlikely got wind of the efforts made to find the child, and deemed it prudent to abandon her. Late in the evening, Dr. BARLOW, of No. 271 Hudson-street, found little "LIZZIE" wandering in the street and crying. He took her to his own house, and shortly afterwards Sergeant BLAKELOCK conveyed her to the residence of her parents, to their great joy.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.

The only gold medal offered by the American Institute for competition to the exhibitors of PHOTOGRAPHS, was awarded to those of M. B. BRADY as the best exhibited. Statements to the effect that other gold medals were awarded are utterly without foundation. A reference to the official report of the awards published in the *Tribune* of Saturday, will supply a somewhat pointed refutation of the claims of one of Mr. BRADY'S cotemporaries.

This attempt to evade the decision of the Committee is too palpable a misrepresentation of facts to require further exposure than that given above. But one gold medal was offered for competition. Its disposition is indicated by the following extract from AWARDS:

Daguerreotypes, Photographs, Hallotypes, &c.—M. B. BRADY, No. 359 Broadway, N. Y., for the best plain and retouched Photographs. Small Gold Medal.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' TEMPLE OF ART,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Ladies' entrance, Gentlemen's entrance,
No. 587 Broadway. No. 585 Broadway.

Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes. Prices and pictures warranted satisfactory. A visit and examination of the productions of this magnificent establishment is respectfully solicited.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gold Watches and Pen and Pencil Cases retailing at importers' and manufacturers' cost prices, by WILMARTH & CLUSSMAN, importers and manufacturers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The diseases of the flesh and the skin, to which children are most subject, such as encrusted sores on the head and face, rashes, ringworm, tetter, saltrheum, pimples, &c., are quickly relieved by this ongucnt, as well as the angriest ulcers, and all kinds of wounds and contusions.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE "Siege of Wexford" is the name of a new Irish drama to be produced at PURDY'S National Theatre to-night. It is written by Mr. J. F. POOLE, and is said to be his best effort in Play writing. The interesting drama of the "Devil's Daughter, or; Three Temptations," and the farce of the "Dutch Ghost," with the wonderful performances of the American Acrobats, completes the bill.

[Advertisement.]

GOOD GRACIOUS! WHAT A RUSH FOR KNOX'S HATS.—Who would imagine that money was scarce, to see the beautiful Winter style sell off? "Hot cakes" are slow to it, and railroad speed is nothing. No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, is daily besieged by a great crowd, and will be as long as KNOX sells Hats.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 9.

$2,000 N.Y.State 6s, '72	106¾	415 N. Y. Central R.R.	69¾
8,000 N.Y.State 6s, '58	99	250 do	s10 69¾
19,000 Ohio State 6s, '86	95	100 do	s10 69¾
5,000 Ind. State 2½s	50	100 do	s60 68
10,000 Virginia 6s	85	300 do	s10 69
20,000 Mo. State 6s	72½	50 do	s3 69¼
1,000 Cal. State 7s, '75	63	1150 do	69½
1,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	80	200 do	s3 69¾
4,000 Brooklyn City 6s	84	200 do	s10 69¾
3,000 N. Y. Cen. RR. 6s	81¾	430 Panama Railroad	77
1,000 do	82	123 Ill. Cen. R. R.	87
1,000 do	82½	460 do	88¼
2,000 N.Y. Cen. 7s, N.L.	86	5 Erie R. R.	14½
3,000 do	87	160 do	14¾
1,000 Erie R.C.Bs. '71	29	340 do	14
2,000 do	30	900 do	13⅞
1,000 do	29½	100 do	s3 13¾
3,000 Erie R.3d M.B.'83	66¾	20 Reading R. R.	36½
3,000 H.R. R.R. 1st Mt.	90	60 do	36
4,000 Harlem R.R 1st M.	60	215 do	36⅛
1,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	77	200 do	37
5,000 do	78	100 do	36⅞
500 do	78½	600 do	s10 36
5,000 do	b15 78¾	100 do	s30 36
2,000 Hud.Riv.R.3d m.	52	300 Mich. So. & Ind. R..	16
20 National Bank	b60 92	200 do	16¾
30 do	89	30 do	16⅛
20 Bk. of Commerce	92	50 do	b30 16¾
35 do	b5 92	170 Mich So & N Ia pf s.	35
10 Hanover Bank	70	19 do	34⅛
20 Metropolitan Bank	90	100 do	s60 34
23 Imp. and Trad. Bk.	80	280 Cleve. & Tol. R.	33½
26 do	81	60 do	33⅝
10 Am. Ex. Bank	85	200 do	33¼
250 Del. & H. Ca'l Co.	100	50 Chic. & R. Island R.	70¾
35 do	100½	5 do	70⅝
10 Penn. Coal Co.	61	50 do	70
650 Cumb. Coal Co.	6¾	10 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	20
250 do	6⅞	65 La Crosse & Mil. R.	6½
70 C. B. & Quincy R.	58	10 New-Jersey R. R.	112

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction.

By SIMON DRAPER:

$5,000 Milwaukee & Beloit R.R. Co. 8s	Int. ad. 30
$2,000 Missouri 6s	Int. ad. 70¼
10 shares Fulton Fire Ins. Co	100
10 shares Kutgers Fire Ins. Co.	100½
10 shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co.	99¾
40 shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	101½
10 shares Hanover Bank	71½
10 shares Importers' & Traders' Bank	80
100 shares Brooklyn City R.R.	85

By A. H. MULLER:

$33,000 Chicago and Mississippi R.R.	Flat 19
$1,000 Milwaukee City 7s	Flat 47¼

By ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$20,000 Brooklyn City 6 ₱ cent. water loan.	Int. ad. 82¾
$5,000 Mil. City 7 ₱ cent. bonds of 1877.	Int. ad. 57¾
$5,000 Mil. City 7 ₱ cent. bonds of 1877.	Int. ad. 47¾
$2,000 New-York Central Park 6s	Int. ad. 89¼
$10,000 Louisiana 6s	Flat 77⅛@78
$1,000 Tennessee 6s	Flat 78½
56 shares Cleveland and Toledo R. R.	33½
100 shares Harlem R. R.	7
10 shares Bank of Commerce	91¼
50 shares Michigan Central R. R.	49¾
15 shares American Exchange Bank	88½
20 shares Humboldt Ins. Co.	75
20 shares Clinton Fire Ins. Co	90⅜@91
40 shares Columbia Fire Ins. Co.	76⅜@78¾
14 shares Merchants' Ins. Co.	115@115¼

SECOND BOARD.

$13,000 Mo. State 6s	72½	10 N. Y. Cen. R.R.	69¼
7,000 Ohio State 6s, '60, 90	96	50 do	s3 69¾
5,000 N. Y. State 6s, '64	103¾	164 do	s3 69¾
10 000 Virginia 6s	85¾	50 do	s3 69¾
2,000 do	85	50 Erie Railroad	13¾
500 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	79	10 Reading R. R.	35¾
14,000 do	73½	50 M. So. & N. I. R. R.	16¾
1,000 E. R. 1st M. Bds.	100	70 do	16¼
2,000 Erie R.C.B. '71	29¾	100 do	b3 16⅛
2,000 Har. R.R. 2d Mtg.	50	60 Mich. S. & N. Ia. pf. stk.	33½
2,000 Har. R.R. 1st M.	60	100 Panama R. R.	77½
23 Am Ex. Bank	85	166 Ill. Cen. R R	s3 83
10 Bank of America	93½	100 Cle. & Pitts. R. R.	11
100 Canton Co.	16	40 Chic. & Rk. I. R. R.	69
150 do	16½	320 La C. & Mil. R. R.	8½
8 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	99⅝	20 Gal. & Chic. R.R.	67
124 do	99	5 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.R.	85
00 do	99½	25 New-Jersey R.R.	112
85 Brun. City L'd Co.	2	150 Harlem Railroad	6⅞
50 Cumb. Coal Co.	6¾	50 Mich Cen. R.R.	s60 49
50 do	s30 6⅝	15 N. H. & Hart. R. R.	107

MONDAY, Nov. 9—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, Nov. 7, the particulars of which are advertised separately by each Bank on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, Oct. 31:

Increase in Loans	$548,487
Increase in Specie	3,608,711
Increase in Circulation	99,564
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	4,571,819

Including the transactions through the Clearing-House, and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Nov. 8, 1856.	Nov. 7, 1857.	Oct. 31, 1857.
Capital	$54,243,000	$63,519,000	$63,519,000
Loans	102,508,639	95,866,241	95,317,754
Specie	11,516,420	16,492,152	12,883,441
Circulation	8,946,721	6,434,312	6,334,748
Gross Deposits	86,627,821	68,884,773	61,463,664
Exchange	29,894,434	12,459,966	9,610,506
Undrawn	56,933,387	56,424,807	51,853,158
In Sub-Treasury	12,918,943	5,407,585	5,403,396

The statement is a strong one for the Banks, and will be generally satisfactory to their dealers. The turn in the Loans is almost as acceptable a feature in the restoration of a better state of things as the large increase of deposits, more than three-fourths of which is in Gold. The present week opens on a rising average of Specie, and the banks probably held this afternoon at least *seventeen and a half millions*, besides a reserve of Country Bank Notes of *five and a half millions*. The business in Exchange to-day is quite dull and the extreme asking rates of Saturday on London are not maintained. The remitters are not numerous, and most of them are indisposed to buy 60-day bankers' bills on higher terms than the commercial signatures of undoubted character, preferring short sight or Gold itself where a prompt remittance is desirable, rather than pay the specie rate for 60-day bills. On this subject we insert from a practical and well-advised source a communication over the signature of *Mercator*, the suggestions of which appear to be timely. The quotation this afternoon on London is 107½@108½. The engagements of Gold for the *Persia* are thus far less than half a million of dollars. Some additions are expected to be made to-morrow, but it seems doubtful whether the total shipment will reach the estimate at the close of last week, say $1,200,000. The price of Gold to-day is 100½@101 ₱ cent. The exchange on Philadelphia has improved to 96¼ ₱ cent., and on Baltimore to 95@95½ ₱ cent.

The Stock Market showed a healthy and well-distributed demand through the day, and on the Bond and part of the dividend-paying Share list some considerable orders were said to be executed for English account. Higher terms were made for New-York Central Sixes, Illinois Central shares and bonds, Virginia Sixes, Reading, Delaware, Panama, and Michigan Southern. At the close, the bids were weaker on New-York Central stock and Erie, and the market was less buoyant than in the forenoon. The speculators against the rice make use of the pending news expected by the *Arabia*, and although the *Bulls* manifest no serious misgiving on the subject, they are disposed to move with caution for a day or two.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $118,909; paid $197,678, and held, at the close, $5,328,815. The Department at Washington reports, subject to draft in all the depositories, the total sum of $9,058,181.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN OCTOBER.

	1857.	1856.
Galena	$225,952	$354,642
Rock Island	157,116	237,711

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK—TEN MONTHS.

	1857. Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.	1856. Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.
Total entries at N. York	$198,824,000	$185,832,000
Left in Bond	30,340,000	8,960,000
Total marketed	$168,484,000	$176,872,000

The above figures show a far less degree of extravagance among the consumers of foreign Goods than the country has been charged with. The natural increase of our population since 1856, and the increase by immigration, are, probably, equal to at least eight per cent., and this, at the same ratio of consumption, would have authorized the marketing of $191,026,000 at this port, instead of $168,484,000, as actually put upon the market.

At the Convention of Connecticut Banks at Hartford last week, a number of them declared their determination to cut loose from Boston, and redeem in New-York at 1 ₱ cent. discount until the Boston Banks resume specie payments. In accordance with this resolve, the Pequonnock Bank of Bridgeport issued the following circular yesterday:

PEQUONNOCK BANK, Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 9, 1857.

The notes of this Bank are redeemed at the Exchange and Banking-office of BENJ. F. MANSFIELD, No. 220 Broadway, New-York, at 1 ₱ cent. discount.

For the present this institution has resolved to discontinue redeeming at Boston.

The capital of this Bank is $200,000, with a surplus of $20,000. Its entire circulation is less than $45,000.

C. B. HUBBELL, President.

The Metropolitan Bank to-day refused the notes of the Western Bank of Lockport, Powell Bank of Newburg, Chemung County of Horseshead, and Ontario County Bank of Phelps, all of this State.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Oct. 31.	Loans. Oct. 2	Specie. Oct. 31.	Specie. Oct. 24
Citizens	3,849,223	4,055,563	349,749	509,478
Canal Bank	2,966,043	2,994,980	628,414	594,310
Louisiana	2,997,068	3,053,803	1,328,817	1,212,263
Louisiana State	3,784,350	3,818,091	991,820	747,942
Mech. & Trad	756,224	789,912	62,373	68,205
Bk. of N. Orl'ns.	1,505,283	1,540,167	51,880	74,740
Southern Bank	490,228	516,563	201,447	78,699
Union Bank	1,236,421	1,237,296	153,695	122,848
Bk. of J. Robb	496,346	380,542	144,474	174,292
Total	18,060,257	18,476,329	3,912,625	3,502,775
	Decrease	426,072	Increase	333,850

Banks.	Circulation. Oct. 31.	Circulation. Oct. 24.	Deposits. Oct. 31.	Deposits. Oct. 24.
Citizens' Bank	1,460,235	1,615,825	967,303	1,137,554
Canal Bank	676,960	734,110	580,295	580,541
Louisiana	607,134	625,789	2,305,921	2,229,981
Louisiana State	1,152,490	1,243,150	2,291,420	2,033,784
Mech. & Traders'	235,020	241,926	178,453	193,170
Bk. of N. Orleans	394,950	465,455	329,844	233,847
Southern Bank	129,515	135,750	161,242	116,738
Union Bank	407,570	458,675	306,504	358,524
Bank of J. Robb	210,125	225,820	352,135	254,831
Total	5,263,999	5,786,499	7,373,917	7,168,908
	Decrease	522,500	Increase	214,009

Banks.	Exchange. Oct. 31.	Exchange. Oct. 24.	Due Dist. Banks. Oct. 31.	Due Dist. Banks. Oct. 24.
Citizens' Bank	327,596	301,21	172,377	179,907
Canal Bank	347,167	368,704	69,859	48,520
Louisiana	423,307	452,221	174,980	235,646
Louisiana State	323,614	351,974	113,380	110,994
Mech. & Traders'	43,824	34,825	22,684	21,849
Bk. New-Orleans	69,888	77,017	23,780	51,294
Southern Bank	266,897	218,819	99,499	132,323
Union Bank	80,575	117,852		
Bank of J. Robb				
Total	1,932,798	1,912,613	675,959	780,533
	Increase	20,185	Decrease	105,074

The New-Orleans *Picayune* remarks on the foregoing statement:

"These returns are favorable, and exhibit greatly increased strength all round. The largest reduction in liabilities is on the part of the Citizens' Bank—say $525,000, and by next Saturday the deposits of this institution will probably be below $600,000. The circulation has ceased to come in as rapidly as before, and it is likely now that but very little more will be presented, as the bulk is out in this State, where the great solvency of the Bank is so thoroughly understood and appreciated. The total increase of specie from the lowest point on the 17th, is $682,000; whereas the receipts of gold and silver in the meantime have reached upwards of a million. The reduced circulation accounts for this, besides which there is specie held somewhere on special deposit.

The averages were known after 1 o'clock, and produced a better feeling, it being universally argued that, with the half million of coin coming upon the *Philadelphia*, the Banks would not only be able, but extremely desirous to do some business on Monday. Fifteen ₱ cent. profits on Exchange are not realized once in every generation, and the presumption therefore is that, before the upward movement sets in, which will be very rapid and sudden, some of the managers will pitch in, and thus work up a good showing of profits for the approaching semi-annual dividends."

The New-York Clearing-House Association of Banks were in full session for several hours this afternoon. The only formal business was the consideration of the report from the Committee of the House, referred to this morning, which, after some amendment, was adopted in the following form:

SATURDAY, Nov. 7, 1857.

A joint meeting of the Clearing-House Committee and the Committee on the reception of State money was this day held at the Merchants' Bank, at which several Bank officers from Albany and the interior of the State were present, by invitation. The following resolutions were approved by the meeting, viz.:

Resolved, That the Country Banks be requested, on and after Monday, Nov. 16, to redeem, daily, as heretofore in the City of New-York, such of their circulating notes as may be received by the Metropolitan Bank, on and after that date, and that they be also requested to redeem on the 1st of January next at *par*, twenty per cent. of the amount which may be held by the City Banks on said 16th day of November, and twenty per cent. monthly thereafter until the whole amount is redeemed, they paying interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the amount of their notes held by the City Banks on and after 1st day of December, with the understanding that any Bank may anticipate the redemption of its notes so held.

Resolved, That weekly statements be made to the Clearing-House by each associated Bank, at the close of business on Fridays of each week of the amount of STATE BANK NOTES and of METROPOLITAN BANK CERTIFICATES held by them.

Resolved, That all notes taken by the Metropolitan Bank hereafter be assorted, and that the notes that are now on hand be also assorted under the direction of the Committee at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, That any country Bank shall be informed at its own request of the amount of its notes on hand at any time and be allowed to redeem them at pleasure.

Resolved, That if the amount of the notes held of any Bank shall, in the opinion of the Committee, become excessive or disproportionate, they shall call for a redemption of the excess, within ten days, failing to receive which, such notes shall not be taken by the City Banks.

Resolved, That the Metropolitan Bank shall be responsible for the amount of notes covered by their certificates, the correct counting of the money, and its genuineness, but it shall not be liable for the solvency of the Banks whose notes it may so hold.

Resolved, That the compensation of the Metropolitan Bank for its services in this arrangement shall be determined by the Clearing-House Committee at the final redemption of the notes, and their decision shall be considered final and binding upon all parties.

Resolved, That the expenses arising from this depository, and any loss which may finally accrue from bills of insolvent Banks, shall be assessed among the Associated Banks in the Clearing-House, the same in proportion as the contingent expenses of the House are assessed.

This action, if satisfactory to the country Banks, will probably lead to the quiet and early resumption of payments in Specie, on all obligations throughout the State. The City Banks have not strengthened themselves, intrinsically, for such a step, but the public have shown sufficient confidence to run up their line of deposits $10,000,000 since suspension, and most of this being in Gold, for which there is no immediate considerable demand, nor likely to be for some time to come, no further preparation would seem to be necessary. The country Banks have not the advantage of the use, on sufferance, of a similar line of deposits, but their circulation has the entire confidence of the community, while the loans owing to them are no doubt as well, if not better secured than the mercantile bills under discount and in suspense in the City banks. The credit of the latter was struck down by millions through the folly and discord of the banks themselves in September and October, in so much that an outraged public were more than content, in the end, to see such management rush to its own dishonor, as it did on the 13th October. The fact, made manifest this afternoon, both by the bank statement and the foregoing proceedings at the Clearing-House—which clearly point to prompt resumption, the country banks concurring—abundantly strengthen the already wide-spread belief that the whole scene referred to was an uncalled-for panic, the result of bank infatuation, and for which the most blatant advocates of resumption, "with or without the country," are largely responsible.

Bills of Exchange on London.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The present quotation of 105@108 ₱ cent. is an anomaly, though susceptible of solution. Look at the general features influencing Foreign Exchanges. Our New-York secured currency maintains a value equal to Specie, or, if you please, ½ ₱ cent. below it; in other words, this currency passes from one hand to the other as Specie. There is a large and necessary export of foreign and domestic produce from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-York to pay debts, in lieu of remittances, in Exchange; and to some extent, and that not inconsiderable, this export abates the demand for Exchange on London at this centre of finance. From New-Orleans, that great outlet of produce, the quotation for bills on London is 93 ₱ cent.; checks on New-York ruling at 6 ₱ cent. discount; thus London Exchange costs, say, 99 ₱ cent., or 1 ₱ cent. discount at New-York. Other leading Southern points give quotations not dissimilar. The volume of exports, both from Southern and Northern markets, is on the increase, and must continue until a sufficiency of cotton, breadstuffs, tobacco, &c., reach the European markets. With present inability, on the part of leading interests, to purchase and remit bills on London, (to cover current commercial debt;) with the substitution of *foreign* and domestic produce to pay debts, in lieu of bills of exchange, and to a large extent, on the part of those who are able to remit; how can the immutable law of supply and demand be violated, and when quotations for London Exchange at New-York rule at say 5@8 ₱ cent. above those current at other leading points in the United States? True, from the 12th to the 23d of October some £250,000 was transmitted from London in treasure to New-York and Boston, and a moderate amount *may* come by next and succeeding steamers A share of that received is to buy bills, but much for other ends, viz.: the purchase of securities and produce, and it may be safely assumed that the buyers, for this object, a return of bills for gold received, and the purchase of securities, have made their purchases, and are out of market as buyers. The remittance to England of some $250,000 in coin by last steamer, and the "expectation" of sending more by the *Persia*, is done in face of an actual and positive loss as contrasted with 60-day bills, at the highest quotation of 8 ₱ cent. premium, and the inference is, that the gold is sent from the proceeds of bills